THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 513. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₽ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

INTIMATIONS.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.
CANTON, CHINA, *March 5th*, 1860.
In the case of KING & CO. *Insolvents.*

It is hereby notified that a Meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of KING & CO. of *Shanghai, Fuchau*, and *Canton, China*, will be held at this Consulate, on Monday, the 7th of May, 1860, at which time a second distribution of the Assets of said Firm will be made among the Creditors.

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul.

20my

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. J. BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 30th May, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 29th and 30th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,400 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Tuesday, the 22d Current*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Monday, the 28th May*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 16th May, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

TO MERCHANTS & SHIP MASTERS.

THE undersigned will receive tenders for the hire of Ships, British or others, for the conveyance of Horses, Cattle, Coolies, Stores, or any other service, as may be required.

To be chartered for three months certain at 17s. 6d. per Register Ton per Calender month, and for such further period as may be required, terminable at one month's notice from Charterer.

Sufficient ballast to take the Ship to Sea to be provided by the owners.

Between-decks to be laid if required by the owners.

Tenders to state registered tonnage, length, breadth and height of between-decks, also the capacity of lower hold for Stowage. Tenders to bear words "Tenders for Tonnage" on the Envelope.

Forms of Charter Parties open for inspection and any further information obtained at this Office.

FREDK. K. FESENMEYER,
Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Stores,
Shanghai, 16th May, 1860. tf

TOWAGE.

THE Steam Tug *TA YUNG* is prepared to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* rivers.

For particulars apply on board, *or to*
SHAW, BLAND & Co.
tf Shanghae, 23d March, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st September next, I intend to commence a business in London as *General Commission and Forwarding Agent.*

Address
JOHN R. HOOPER.
40 Old Broad Street.
26my Shanghai, 17th May, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JULIUS KAHN has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

REISS & Co.
26my China, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
4au Shanghai, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their Firm at Foochow.

Mr. EDWIN HENRY HOW is authorized to sign their name by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
2ju Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name will, from this date, be conducted under the style of BLAIN, TATE & Co., in which firm Mr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is a partner.

JOHN BLAIN.
7jy Shanghai, 2d January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent*, at this Port.

WILLIAM PATOW.
16ju Yokohama, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port.

THOS. D. LAMOND.
2ju Yokohama, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES S. BARBER is this day admitted a partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style of ROSS, BARBER & Co.

J. B. ROSS.
23ju Kanagawa, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN H. EVERETT is authorized to sign our Firm in China and in Hongkong.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2ju Hongkong, 21st February, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES HENRY HALDANE WILSONE, is authorized to sign our Firm.

HAMILTON GRAY & Co.
7jy Singapore, 1st January, 1860.

INSURANCES.

CHINA MERCHANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Office, are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Vessels and Steamers, and grant policies payable in *Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Amoy*, and *Hongkong.*

JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.
16ju Shanghai, 18th May, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE rate of premium charged by the above Company on Marine risks, hence to Europe per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers and Overland has been reduced to 1½ ⅌.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 31st March, 1860.

NORTHERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,670.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Assurance on Buildings or their contents for periods of 3, 6, and 12 months, on the terms and conditions customary at this port

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 20th March, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCIS, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Taes. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the MAIL STEAMERS between ENGLAND AND SHANGHAI, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Herald Office,
April 16th, 1860.

FAMILIAR PHRASES
IN
ENGLISH & ROMANIZED JAPANESE.
By The Revd. J. LIGGINS.
Price—5 mace.
London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
April 14th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

CIRCULAR.
SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:
Lemonade per doz. .....Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water „ ..... „ 0.7.5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

BREAKFAST Claret,.... *a* 5 Tls. per doz.
Dinner do. *a* 7 & 9 „ „
Hock, ... *a* 8 „ „
Pale & Golden Sherry, *a* 7 „ „
Madeira, ... *a* 7 „ „
Port, ... *a* 7 & 10 „ „
Brandy, ... *a* 5 & 8 „ „
All in 1 doz. CASES.

GEORGE THORBURN & Co.
2ju Shanghai, 4th May, 1860.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

FINE Claret, Tls. 7 per doz.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th April, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

THE Race Horse, The "Muff" and Nina warranted sound.

The Muff, a certain Winner with an accomplished Jockey "up."

Also,

A "Brake" and harness never used, from Paris and will carry eight in the semicircle seat behind the box.

Apply to
Messrs. LANE & CRAWFORD,
Hongkong.
26my 12th April, 1860.

FOR SALE.
At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the UNITED STATES TREATY with CHINA, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE New Dwelling House, with suitable Offices attached, on the *Hong* one side, situated next to the residence of H. E. the French Minister. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE Land Registered at the British Consulate as Lots No. 190 *(a)* and 204, measuring 16 mow, more or less, situated immediately to the West of the Foreign Cemetery, bounded on the North by the Rope Walk Road, and on the South by the Custom House Road.

The whole lot is enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall. For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Ta-shing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and General Storekeepers.
CHURCH STREET,
CORNER OF FIVES-COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated by Transit Observations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, next the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI.

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
YANG KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE's Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacquereded ware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

YOKUHAMA HOTEL—KANAGAWA.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has just opened the above establishment where families and others can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Lodging, in good style, and at moderate charges.

The HOTEL is well furnished and beautifully situated, and, having now supplied a long recognized public want, the undersigned relies on the support of residents and visitors, to whose comfort and convenience every attention will be paid.

C. J. HUFFNAGEL.
9ju Yokuhama, February 24th, 1860.

BENSON & TOPPING.
Commission Merchants.
KANAGAWA, JAPAN.
E. S. BENSON.
A. TOPPING. 21jy

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS.
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

DRY DOCK.
THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to recopper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 550 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.
New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS
FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.

Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of Fresh Meat and Vegetables to Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels at this Port

Tenders to state as follows:—

1st,—The price in Mexican Cents.

2nd.—Whether prepared with sureties for the due fulfilment of the Contract if accepted, and to what amount.

Tenders to bear words "Tenders for Fresh Provisions" on the Envelope, and to be addressed to this Office.

FREDK. K. FESENMEYER,
Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Stores.
Shanghai, 23d May, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.

24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Mar. 26		Singapore, ...May 1	
Bombay, ...Apr. 16		Hongkong, ...May 11	
Calcutta, ... —		New York......Mar. 26	
Galle, ...Apr. 23			

MAIL of 10th April due in Hongkong on 23d and here on 30th instant, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. It was received on the 26th May per *Yang-tsze* last year.

Latest dates in England from China,—

From Hongkong...Jan. 30 / „ Shanghai ...Jan. 22	Mail received *via* Marseilles, Mar. 17
From Hongkong,..Feb. 15 / „ Shanghai,...Feb. 6	Telegram received March 16th.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 22d of May, the Wife of EDWARD BROWN FITTON, Esq., of a Daughter.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 25th May 1860.		*Ending 25th May 1859.*	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
19,—	—	—	73	64
20,—	75	60	75	66
21,—	78	62	67	62
22,—	80	64	71	64
23,—	71	67	72	65
24,—	71	65	65	59
25,—	67	65	63	61

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, Bank Rate, 6*s*. 7½*d*.; Credits and Bills with Documents, 6*s*. 8½*d*. *a* 6*s*. 8¾*d*. per Tl. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills, accepted and 3 days' sight, Rs. 315 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 26¾ per cent discount.

OPIUM.

May.	*Malwa* New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	*Patna* New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
19,	..487 —	..— —	..600 —	..620 —
21,	..485 —	..— —	..605 —	..620 —
22,	..480 —	..— —	..600 —	..620 —
23,	..480 —	..— —	..600 —	..620 } nom'l.
24,	..475 —	..— —	..600 —	..620 } nom'l.
25,	..475 —	..— —	..600 —	..620 } nom'l.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—May 25, *Neva*, (Br. sch.), Waller, from Nagasaki; *Hartford*, (U. S. st.-sl), ——, from Hongkong; *Jura*, (H. I. M. str), ——, from Hongkong; *Oriental*, (Fr. bq), Medoles, from Hongkong; 26, *Yang-tsze*, (Am. str.), Dearborn, from Hongkong.

DEPARTED.—May 25, *Nimrod*, (H. M. disp.-boat), Wynniatt, for ——.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.—Messrs. La Vieille, (Commissaire de la Marine); Riche, (Commandant le *Calvados*); Blot, (Chef de Battalion); Thomas, Fabre, and Devaux, (Capitaines); G. de Bourboulon, (Lieutenant.) Messrs. Piton, Lunet, Maillsart, Barthe, Fellon, Espinat, Germain, Lamothe, O'Neill, Delassaux, and Kramer, (Capitaine d'Artillerie.)

DEPARTED.—Per *Chevy Chase*, for Hongkong, Messrs. J. Jardine, and Y. Howard. For Fuchau, Messrs. J. Dunn, and Collins. Per *Maryland*, for Nagasaki, Messrs. Douglas Frazar, C. Van Zameran, and Charles B. Duesbury.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
April 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. D. O. Vail, and R. H. Lavers, Lieut.-Col. Muter, Ensign Pardoe, Mr. Mecham, and Mr. and Mrs. Barrowes.

For Shanghai, Mr. E. Harrison, and Mr. W. Strachan.

May 4.

For Shanghai, Mr. W. Howard.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

SHANGHAI, May 23d,—The *Nimrod* arrived from Japan yesterday evening, and reports that the *Rémi*, Steamer, was lost on April the 25th, on the group of Islands between Quelpart and the South part of the Korea, West of Port Hamilton and East of Auckland, in Long. 126° 10', Lat. 33° 56'. All the Crew were saved except one Chinaman who attempted to swim on shore. The group on which she struck has not been surveyed and is not correctly laid down in the Charts.

26th,—H. I. M. S. *L'Isere* arrived at Amoy on the 17th inst., while steaming in she struck on a rock off the North end of Kulansoo, and has become a total wreck; she has troops and was full of stores; 400 tons Gunpowder, Shot, Shell, Coals and Cattle; H. I. M. S. *Saone* was at Amoy caulking, she came in making 14 in. water an hour.

THE next outward mail is advertized to leave on Wednesday the 30th inst. The Post Office packets will be closed as usual on the day previous.

CHINA DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

THE *Yang-tsze* with the 10th April Mail on board was reported off Woosung about noon. We learn that the death of the Dowager Countess of Elgin has detained Lord Elgin for another fortnight in Europe, and that Baron Gros will wait to accompany his colleague. Lord Grey's enquiry about the cost of the China expedition produced a China debate in the Lords. Lord Grey adhered of course to his known objections to war with this country. The Duke of Somerset maintained that the course being pursued was the only one rendered possible by the duplicity of the Chinese government. Lord Malmesbury did not think that his instructions *to insist* on fulfilment of the treaty should have been construed to mean that we would use force if its fulfilment were evaded, but he admitted the great difficulty of Mr. Bruce's position. This was enforced by Lord Elgin, whose most important observation however was that relating to the establishment of direct intercourse with the central government. He had promised that, if his successor were properly received, Her Majesty should be moved not to place her minister in permanence at Peking, believing that the repugnance of the Chinese to permanent residence would have pledged them to pursue such a course as would have rendered it unnecessary to enforce the disagreeable condition, but he was satisfied that without free access to the central government peace could not be maintained with China. His lordship's speech appears to have given general satisfaction, particularly to Lord Ellenborough, who complimented him highly on the sacrifice he makes to a sense of public duty in abandoning his seat in the Cabinet. Lord Ellenborough made other remarks which will not be palatable to his countrymen out here. His views on Anglo-Chinese matters evidently smack of the period of his own governor generalship, and he talks of present hostilities as if they were part of the old opium quarrel.

CHUSAN.

H. M. Screw despatch boat *Roebuck* arrived from Chusan, on Monday the 21st inst. bringing General Sir R. Napier, Major Greathed, R.E., and Captain Brooke, 48th Regt. We are happy to learn that the troops both English and French at Tinghai keep in good health, and that preparations are making to provide Hospital accommodation for them when required, on the beautiful Island of Poo-too. H. M.'s Ships at Chusan were the *Impérieuse*, *Pearl*, *Bustard*, *Woodcock*, and *Encounter*. The *Scout* is lying outside at "Spithead" together with the *Tasmania* and *Cressy*, Transport ships, on board of which the 67th Regiment is quartered. The *Mars* used as the Hospital Ship is in the inner harbour. There are only two French men of war, viz., the *Dordogne* and the *Alarme*, Gun-boat.

The English troops on shore are the 4th Battery 2d Brigade Royal Artillery; one Company of the Royal Engineers; the Right wing of the Royal Marines, and the 99th Regiment. The French force is very small, numbering altogether not more than three hundred.

On the 18th the *Encounter* arrived, having on board General Sir R. Napier and Staff; and she left again on the 21st inst. with one Company of the Royal Marines bound for the Gulf of Pecheli.

The *Gamecock*, Store ship, has left for Japan for the purpose of carrying horses.

It is reported that the fleet was to leave Hongkong on the 15th inst., and to go direct North. All the Troops at Tinghai have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate departure; and from all we learn the movement may probably take place in a week or ten days, the force to be left at Tinghai will probably consist of Indian troops.

REBELS.—The accounts of rebel proceeding,s it will have been noticed, have been growing more and more unfavorable to the Imperial cause in this and the adjoining province, for many weeks past. Locally, since the taking of Nanking in 1853, there has been no such state of alarm along the east bank of the Grand Canal. The territory thus afflicted may be loosely defined as stretching from the Great River to the Tsien-tang, in Cheh Kiang; bounded east by the Canal from Hang-chau to Chin-kiang, and west by the waters which run north through T'ai-p'ing Fu, and south out of Hwui-chau Fu.

At the end of 1858, Lord Elgin's mission found the T'ai P'ing insurgents in possession of every place of importance along the Yang-tsz' Kiang from Ngan-king, the capital of Ngan Hwui, (according to Dr. Williams's map and orthography,) down to Nanking, the capital of Kiang Su. On the river itself they had nothing. Imperialist fleets watched them rather than acted against them here and there; and at the two extremities of this river base, large armies, supported by numerous junk squadrons, appeared to remain in observation with occasional interludes of very moderate activity. The whole of Ngan Hwui north of the Yang-tsz' and south of the Hwai River, was known to be seriously disturbed at the period above adverted to, as well as since, by the T'ai P'ings; while north of the Hwai and along the south bank of the Yellow River and occasionally across it, government was from month to month *aux prises* with rebels or brigands, described sometimes as T'ai P'ing, sometimes as Nien Fei, the omnipresent banditti of Ho Nan, sometimes as a fusion of both. These continued to trouble the north frontier of the three provinces above mentioned, as well as the south of Shan Tung, and even the tip of Chih Li. Till some six weeks ago large bodies hung about the country surrounding the intersection of the Grand Canal, no longer passable at the point in question, and the Yellow River, which at the same point is dry. They destroyed Tsing-kiang Pu, a large open town of great resort, a short way south of the Yellow River, and for some days, indeed during the whole of last April, communication by the great north road hence to Peking was almost entirely stopped.

Meanwhile, to the south of the Yang-tsz', there was also a considerable amount of rebel business doing; only a small part, indeed, it is averred, by the T'ai P'ings pure and simple, but with enough of their leaven to identify those concerned with their movement, and to aggravate the disorder already so seriously affecting the existence of the still reigning dynasty. We have no details of their proceedings higher up the stream than Wu-hu and T'ai-p'ing Fu, one of their most important centres; but from this country they were moving inland some weeks since, for we heard, in a misty way, of their reoccupation of Ning-kwoh, a prefectural city which they seem always to have been able, during their seven years occupation of the river bank, to revisit when they chose. The Imperialists do not appear to have had any force opposing them on that side, farther west than Kwang-teh. The precipitate retreat of the latter from this city in March was held to augur ill for the safety of a region very precious to our silk trade, and it was not so astonishing as unsatisfactory to hear shortly after that Hu-chau and Hang-chau were both of them in danger from rebels and banditti, who had crossed the borders of Cheh Kiang east of Kwang-teh, and were burning and slaying in Chang-hing and Ngan-kih. For reasons which do not appear, (possibly, as the Imperialists maintained, owing the precautions taken by government,) the enemy let Hu-chau alone; to the momentary comfort of Su-chau (Soochow) which would of course have been seriously compromised by the capture of Hu-chau; but he fell, apparently by forced marches, on Hang-chau, mined the walls, and aided by sympathisers among the Chinese garrison, or the militia, entered it on the 19th March. The Tartar garrison, however, could not afford not to fight, and after holding their inner city for six days, were succoured by a considerable detachment from Kiang Su, which cooperating with them recovered the city, after a fashion, upon the 24th. The captors appear to have retired but a short distance; and after an awful destruction of life and property. Another rebel force, as it has since appeared, had also crossed from Tsih-ki in Hwui-chau Fu, into Cheh Kiang, but whether this cooperated in the above movement on Hang-chau is uncertain. Some accounts connect it only with the following operation farther south.

Some two or three weeks after the re-establishment of the government in Hang-chau, came news of another invasion of Cheh Kiang along its Kiang Si border. A force stated to be under the command of Shih Ta-k'ai, a redoubted rebel leader, was descending the Tsien-tang River; it had taken Kü-chau, was threatening if it had not taken Yen-chau, and had ravaged certain districts west of these prefectural cities.

It is remarkable that nearly at the same time accounts should have been received of renewed activity on the part of the Nanking garrison. In December 1858, Imperialist junks, if not troops, lay within easy range of the city on its east face, while westward, though at a more respectful distance, their many-bannered host was described as spreading as far as eye could reach over the hills. There was really apparent ground for the declaration so often repeated by the authorities, that the investment of Nanking on three sides was complete, and it will be remembered that the communicative rebel who acted as guide to those members of Lord Elgin's mission who entered the city, admitted to them the great extremity to which it was reduced. This was a year and a half ago, and there had been since constructed if not before, a series of works or ditches from the Tsih-hwai River, which enters the Yang-tsz' just above Nanking, to the Yang-tsz' itself below the city. The rebels do not however seem ever to have abandoned Pu-k'au, which is on the north bank of the Great River, directly opposite Nanking, and in rear of Pu-k'au their communications with their brethren of Ngan Hwui were so unrestricted as to make it frequently matter of doubt whether Yang-chau belonged to them or government. Some three weeks ago, if not earlier, the garrison, no doubt reinforced by its friends north of the river, made an effectual sortie, undid the doing of several months blockade, and inflicted fearful punishment on the people of Kü-yung and Lih-shwui, two district towns on the sources of the Tsin-hwai, for their share in the work of circumvallation.

The Imperialist army more especially besieging Nanking, was under the command of Hoch'un, a Manchu, high in favor at Court, who was also High Commissioner of War for the whole of the Two Kiang, and the ex-rebel Chang Kwoh-liang, generally admitted to be a man of courage and conduct. The two commanders, as will occasionally happen elsewhere, are said to have borne each other no good will; the antecedents of Chang Kwoh-liang exposed him to great contempt and insolence on the part of his colleague. This may explain the total failure of a combined attack projected against the rebels at and about Kü-yang. Which general it was that did not support the other is not quite clear. Such gossip as we have access to, generally lays the blame on Hoch'un, who undoubtedly had to fall back some forty miles upon Chin-kiang, after losing guns, stores, and all that made his force an army. Another story is that the real fault lies with the Governor General Ho Kwei-tsing, who refused to allow Chang Kwoh-liang to move forward on Kü-yung lest he should uncover Chang-chau, Ho's own head-quarters. The advance of the rebels consequent on Hoch'un's defeat, obliged Chang Kwoh-liang to act. He drove the rebels well back on the 1st May, with the loss of a famous leader named Sz Ngan Kau, [the Four Eyed Dog, probably a Cantonese.] People who escaped from Nanking on the 5th saw his corpse carried into the city. This took place at Mo-ling Kwan, south of Nanking, but Chang must have ventured too far from his supports, as the next day brought the news that the had been beaten and himself severely wounded, while the enemy, at what dates respectively we do not know overran the districts is of Lih-shwui, Kin-tan, Tan-yang, and I-hing; his appearance in great force at this last lying as it does on the west side of the T'ai Hu, being regarded naturally as a bad omen to the safety of Suchau, which is situated on the east side of that lake. They were believed to be but a few miles from Chang-chau when the Governor General Ho precipitately retired on Su-chau. A note received this morning states that on Ho's arrival at Su-chau, he was requested, in a petition, not to come into the city, but that he replied to the address that he was only come for money, and having raised 2,000,000 taels by subscription, returned promptly to Chang-chau, where he has drawn together a large force.

It was stated yesterday that Chang Yuh-liang (who is *not*, it appears, the brother of Chang Kwoh-liang,) had gained a victory, also that Tan-yang had not fallen, although the whole country between it and Nanking was full of rebels. These, says the note writer, and it is confirmed by others, are by no means all of them T'ai P'ing. The T'ai P'ing impress the people *ad libitum* as they overrun the country, arm them, and drive them on in front, so as to receive the shock of the battle. They also send their own followers, divested of their long-hair, to personate runaway soldiers, or people in distress. These act as spies, and betray positions. The Suchau neighbourhood is now of course very full of homeless people, and the authorities direct that they shall camp outside the walls and be daily rationed. Orders have also been given for the destruction of the entire suburb of Suchau, three days being allowed for the inhabitants to remove their property. Houses not destroyed within these three days were to be fired; which may account for a conflagration reported to have been seen in the vicinity of the city.

Such is the sum of the reports that reach us, and even if we exclude the disturbances in the north of Kiang Su from our estimate, it is difficult not to believe that these almost simultaneous movements are the result of more or less combination; combination not impossibly prompted, if there be any thing like a policy among the rebels, by the approach of a large foreign force destined to try conclusions with the Emperor; or, it may be, simply by the necessity of preserving Nanking, which had begun to be pressed in earnest, and the evacuation of which would do more to discredit the T'ai P'ing cause than a long series of ordinary imperialist victories in the field.

THE U. S. Steam-sloop *Hartford* arrived from Hongkong yesterday with Commodore Stribling and Mr. Ward, U. S. Minister, on board.

(Communicated.)

HE must be a hard hearted man indeed who would try to deprive a soldier of any of his legitimate amusements. The dreary monotony of his existence during peace is but slightly enough broken by the little liberty he gets, and it is not to be wondered at that he should try to crowd as much amusement as possible into the short period of leave granted to him: nor is it anything but kindly to overlook his many short-comings on such occasions and give him as much latitude as is compatable with the public safety. Here in the British settlement the soldier may walk about and enjoy himself after his kind without calling down much censure on his peculiarities. He has opportunity afforded him of quenching his thirst, which seems little short of that of Tantalus, either in the patriotic libations of the "National" or the more sentimental cups of the "Lone Star," institutions which seem to have arisen to meet his wants, and to deprive him of his excuse for poisoning himself with celestial and thrice fired Samshoo. If, as is commonly the case after such indulgences, his gait be somewhat unsteady; and a strong desire seizes him to sleep for the nonce sub jove, we should never think of interfering with the bent of his inclinations; all his little difficulties lie then with the police, and if our pleasant slumbers are disturbed by dismal yells, instead of being angry we are more inclined to be grateful for a break in the monotony of our dreams when we find that the noise is merely caused by one of our brave defenders objecting to be roughly cared for by his natural antagonists the police; and when we know that the most satisfactory part of the story he will tell to his comrades in the morning is the fact that it took six of them to take him up.

As long as all this takes place among ourselves, and not too often, we cannot complain, but unfortunately curiosity carries the soldier among the Chinese, and it is then his peculiarities become dangerous; his martial bearing and winning ways are not appreciated by the ladies of China, as they are by those of his native country, damsels do not find the same attraction here in a red coat as they do elsewhere, his bargaining propensities are viewed with suspicion, and his presence in a Chinese shop is strongly objected to, the rough way in which he meets and overcomes obstacles, (Chinamen included) is repugnant to the Chinese mind, and the natives are beginning to find no amusement in the intoxicated soldier, and heartily to detest all those little eccentricities so common to his cloth.

We talk of the conduct of soldiers on leave thus lightly because as yet no harm has resulted from it, but it is fast becoming a matter of necessity that steps should be taken to put a stop to the constant acts of violence committed on Chinamen by drunken red coats. The natives are very patient but not the less dangerous, especially at this critical period of national feeling. Examples are not wanting to show that, should no measures be taken to put a stop to such extravagances as may be seen at times on a walk toward the city, we may some day expect a catastrophy for which we shall have nobody but ourselves to blame.

TOLERANCE.—It is sometimes as well to be attacked, if it be only for the sake of being well defended, and we are sure the absent Secretary and Interpreter of the American Legation have reason to congratulate themselves on the charges so indignantly repelled by their gallant champion, *Christian Cosmopolite*. We are glad to agree with him on what appears to us the most important point. As we observed last week, in all four treaties the Chinese government engages to be tolerant to all Christians who mind their business "quietly abiding in the sphere of duty," and thus, as *Cosmopolite* observes, "the one grand object so much desired by all good Christians has been gained, so far at least," (a most just limitation) "as it can be gained by Treaty stipulations."

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR.—Having called attention to the articles in the English, Russian, and French Treaties, all designed for the toleration of Christianity in this empire, it now only remains to meet the objections and repel the grave charges, brought by *An American*, against two gentlemen, his countrymen, who are both absent from China. As he has not thought fit to give your readers a version of the Chinese text, which has so covered him with shame, I beg leave to do so. The Chinese text, as it stands in your paper of the 28th ult., I translate thus:

ARTICLE XXIX.

"The Holy Religion of Jesus Christ, called also the Religion of the Lord of Heaven, in its origin is designed to persuade men to act well, requiring men in all things to do to others as they would have other men do to themselves.

"Hereafter, those who propagate or practice this religion, quietly abiding in the sphere of duty, shall one and all be entitled to esteem, consideration, security and protection, and shall not be insulted, ridiculed, injured or oppressed

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

"And whoever propagates or practices this religion, conforming to its regulations and quietly abiding in the sphere of duty, shall not, by any man, be disturbed or molested."

Such, as I understand it, is a true and faithful translation of the aforesaid 29th Article of the American Treaty. Though concise, it is complete; and it gives full and unlimited toleration. This will be abundantly evident if we examine it in detail.

The first clause, or paragraph, sets forth the nature and object of the religion in question. It is a holy religion, requiring men to be good and to do good by a rule alike simple and cogent. The highest Chinese rule is similar, but *negative* in its character. It says, "Do not do to others what you would not have others do to yourself;" which, so far as it goes, is all well. But this holy religion goes beyond it, takes a higher view, and is *active* in its character.

It brings out before us, moreover, what is omitted in all the other treaties, that distinctive name, *Christos*, which gives to this system of instruction its great comprehensiveness; it is the religion of the Anointed, i. e. Christianity, whether professed by Greek or Roman, Barbarian or Scythian.

By the second paragraph of the Treaty, in and by the letter of the Chinese text, there are guaranteed to all who profess and call themselves Christians, whatever be their rank, name, or color, eight distinct things, on this simple condition that they mind their own business, or quietly abide in the sphere of their duty. These eight stand, in the Chinese copy, as *four sets of* correlative, or, rather, antithetical terms.

There is to be, according to the Chinese copy, in the first place, not simply exemption from insult 欺, but the enjoyment of esteem or respect 矜; in the second place, there is to be not simply exemption from ridicule or indignity 侮, but the enjoyment of the tenderest consideration 恤; * in the third place, there is to be not simply freedom from abuse or injury, cold treatment 凌, but the enjoyment of perfect security 保; and, in the fourth place, there is to be not simply exemption form oppression and cruelty 虐, but there is to be had the most complete and ample protection 護.

By the third paragraph, two additional things are stipulated for, viz. entire exemption from all annoying disturbance and molestation, arising from any human agency, 他人毋得騷擾, with only this one additional condition, viz. Conformity to the regulations or requirements of "Christ's religion."

I come now, Sir, to *his objections*. *An American* affirms, in the outset, that the official English copy is not a correct and faithful representation of the Chinese official copy. He specifies three particulars, viz.—(1) the two words *also called*, have been used where "and" alone should have been employed; (2) four words which he translates "*commiserated and protected*" have nothing corresponding to them in the official English copy; and (3) for the *two words* 凡有, in the official Chinese copy, there are all these eleven—"Any Person, whether Citizen of the United States or Chinese Convert," in the official English copy.

There is an old Latin saw, you may remember its author, which in plain English reads something like this, "*He that sticks in the letter sticks in the bark.*"

An American's objections having been duly marshaled, in the general *et seriatim*, they are then flanked and re-enforced, by three interrogatives, with "other questions" and "other remarks," in reserve, dreadful to conceive, thus:

"Why did the Secretary and Interpreter of the "American Legation allow the insertion, in the "English copy, of so much that is not contained "in the Chinese text? thus deceiving the English "Reader?

"Why did they [the two gentlemen] in the "name of the United States government, ask for "themselves and their fellow Christians and "Missionaries, *pity* or *commiseration*, from the "Chinese?

"Why did they connect the Chinese terms for "the Protestant Religion and the Roman Catholic "Religion by the words 又名 rather than "by some term meaning "and?"

"Other questions [he proceeds to say] might "be asked and other remarks made in connection "with this subject, but I have already occupied "too much space, and so subscribe myself,

"AN AMERICAN,

"*Who is ashamed of the Chinese text of the* "*20th Article of the New Treaty.*

"China, ———, 24th March, 1860."

You tell your readers that this writer, who brings such grave charges against his absent countrymen, is an *American Missionary*. It may perhaps be well, in view of that fact, to state also that some other American Missionaries have taken a very different view of the said 29th Article; at least this is certain, and has been heralded abroad in American papers, that, not long after the New Treaty was negotiated and before the Honorable Mr. Reed had left China, an address was prepared and presented to him, signed by one or more of the members of no less than six Missionary Boards in the United States, congratulating the American Plenipotentiary on his success, magnifying the achievements of their country's government, and all of them quite free apparently from any, even the least, sense of *shame*.

There is wisdom in the old maxim, *Principiis obsta*. Heresies nevertheless will creep in. Even into this our goodly mundane orb sad disorders have found their way to the great shame of its inhabitants. And in the new Treaty, no doubt the wording of the 29th Article might have been better drawn. Still, Sir, even by the Chinese copy of this Article, as by the similar Articles of the Russian, English and French Treaties, the one grand object, so much desired by all good Christians, has been gained, so far at least as it can be gained by Treaty stipulations.

The time had come when it was meet and fit to demand from the Imperial government of China an Act of toleration—not for this or that one sect; not for Methodists alone; not for Dominicans alone; not for Sabbatarians alone; not for Paul, not for Peter; but for our Holy Religion, Christianity, for *Christians*, whether Hottentots, Sandwich Islanders, white faces or black faces. Mark the language, 一體, "... and all," or lit. ONE BODY; without an exception, all Christians are to be tolerated, provided only that they 安分 *mind their own business*, "quietly abiding in the sphere of duty."

On this one condition, you may teach, learn, and practice; and in doing so you shall be entitled to the most generous security. What if I do address or subscribe myself as "Your most humble servant," with much more of the same sort? The American Missionary must know that graces not inferior to "pity and commiseration" are inculcated by a Code higher and more imperative than the most solemn international compacts. Boundless as the Emperor's "pity and commiseration" may be, and however its bestowment may be required by treaty, we need not fear at all that any one, even an American Missionary, will be so overwhelmed thereby as to suffer serious damage in life or limb.

His delicate sensibility, his nice discrimination, his critical acumen, and his careful study of the Article, as exhibited in his letter under review, entitle it to the most serious attention of all Christian Sinologues. I agree with him, as stated in one of my former notes to you, that the *Teen Chao Keaou* is not, by the letter of the Article, distinguished from the *Yegsoo Ketuh Shing Keaou*; I agree with him that four words, which he translates "commiserated and protected," are wanting in the English while they are found in the Chinese copy; and I agree with him, too, when he avers that there is no *limitation* to the extent of toleration. This is the crowning excellence of the Act. He has, I think, overlooked the good intent of the Chinese and thus unintentionally done injustice to the tolerant disposition of our Celestial friends, at it is set forth in this new Treaty. There is an emphasis in the first limitation clause of the third paragraph, to which we all shall do well to take heed; it is this, that whether shepherds or sheep, teachers or neophytes, we must 遵照教規 *conform to the regulations of this Religion*, in order to be entitled to its provisions, or the provisions of the new Treaty.

In conclusion, it is hardly necessary for me to say, Sir, that I am not ashamed of either *this* or *the similar* Articles in the other Treaties. To Lord Elgin, to Baron Gros, to Count Poutiatine, to the Hon. Mr. Reed, and to their Secretaries of Legation and to their Interpreters as well, the thanks of all Christiandom are due, and so too, and much more, are the thanks of all the millions of this great empire. Whatever may be the defects or errors in the condemned Article, these are all overbalanced, a thousand times, by the happy inculcation of the Christian's Golden Rule, ALL THINGS WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

A CHRISTIAN COSMOPOLITE.

Shanghai, 22d May, 1860.

---

* All the official Chinese copies of the new Treaty, that have come under my notice, have this form of the word *seah*, and not the form given by *An American*. Whether the absence of the radical part meaning *heart* modifies the idea of "pity" or not, I will not undertake to say.

SHANGHAI, *24th May*, 1860.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—As the accompanying account of the loss of the steamer *Rêmi*, under my command, and the treatment myself and crew received at the hands of the Coreans, may not be uninteresting to your readers, I trust you may find a place in your paper for its insertion.—Yours obediently,

P. A. LAEN.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "*REMI*."

April 10th 1860.—Left Hakodadi in company with the Russian steamer *Japanese*, weather cloudy and unsettled. At dark parted company, the *Japanese* bound for the coast of Manchuria, and ourselves for the Gulf of Pechelee. Continued our course with variable weather until the 24th when we sighted the Island Tsu Sima, leaving it on our starboard quarter. On the 25th Castle Island is sighted, and passed at a distance of three miles, at noon thick foggy weather with fresh breeze passed Aberdeen Island, or Port Hamilton bearing W.N.W. At 3 P.M., passed an Island supposed to be one of a group of four, not named on the Chart passing to the Northward of it, and thinking ourselves well clear of danger, shaped our course for Alceste, steering well to the Southwards, having experienced a Northerly set of the current. At 8h. 20m. the vessel struck on a rocky ledge, extending about a cable's length from an Island. Stopped the Engines, and reversed full power, for about half an hour, but with no effect. At 9 P.M., the vessel swung broadside to the rocks, and with great violence driving the inner and outer sternposts and rudder up through the stern of the vessel—the water washing over the hold, ceased all operations in the Engine room. Extinguished the fires to prevent accidents. Finding all attempts to save the vessel unavailing, ordered the boats to be got ready for lowering, to save life. At 9.30 succeeded in lowering in safety two quarter boats, the third was stove in lowering, the fourth was also lowered but strained, and in a leaky state was passed round on the starboard side nearest the rocks. One of the stokers a Chinese left the ship and by swimming reached the rocks, a second in attempting to reach the same place failed and was drowned. This was the only life lost out of fifty one. We subsequently found that the wreck lay within a cable and a half from the shore, yet the fog was so dense that we could not see the high precipitous land towering almost over our heads. At 11 P.M., all hands had left the wreck some in the leaky boat reaching the ledge of rocks on which they found great difficulty in remaining, being repeatedly washed off by the swell. The other boats remained clear of the wreck and the shore until daylight, when all hands landed, busily employing themselves saving whatever could be got at, and erecting tents with our sails on the rocks. The natives (several hundred Coreans) soon made their appearance, but would not allow us to ascend the Hill, otherwise behaving in the most friendly manner, lighting fires for us to dry our clothes by—bringing straw and sticks for out tents, fresh water and several other comforts. Two Coreans brought from their village two large jars of hot congee which was equally divided amongst all hands, and found very acceptable. We were not however slow ourselves in getting from the stores saved a hearty meal of which we offered our new friends, but they prefered our spirits. During the first night and day from the heavy sea the vessel had nearly broken up on the Portside—most of the articles saved being washed from her. When night came we retired to our tents. The Coreans keeping watch around us all night—we not being allowed to approach their village—nor wander over the Island. The next and following days up to the 20th when the vessel completely broke up, all hands were busily employed saving all we could from the wreck. We now obtained permission from the natives to erect our tents a little way up the Hill, and through the kindness of these people we were regularly supplied night and morning, each with a cup of hot congee. Having completed the removing our tents we housed ourselves therein, none too soon however, it having commenced to blow quite a gale from the Eastward with very heavy rain—to which we were considerably exposed. Had we remained below on the rocks in all probability our tents would have been washed away by the heavy seas. As it was, all hands were wet and miserable, no natives save their watch making their appearance, with our own means we did not want for our ordinary meals. During the gale in this the 29th we lost one boat, and our remaining three suffered much. The vessel was broken in small pieces and the remains cast high and dry upon the rocks, 30th April strong wind with rain, not visited by the Coreans, their guard consisting of about fifty men never leaving us day nor night. All our people employed making ourselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit, congee supplied by the natives, built a second tent for the servants, preparing the boats, drying and arranging the stores saved from the wreck. On the 2d May at 2 P.M., observed smoke to seaward, apparently that of a steamer, manned the best boat, and pulled towards it with hearts elated—at 3 succeeded in reaching a small islet which we ascended, but the object of our search had vanished, returned to our quarters. Up to the 5th May busied ourselves repairing our boats and making preparations for leaving, taking care not to give any uneasiness to the kind hearted natives by shewing any desire to stroll over the Island or visit their village. On this day we were visited by five officers who came a distance of thirty miles from the main land, they held a conference with our Chinese, who communicated by writing. We stated repeatedly our only wish was to be sent away. This they always avoided and alluded to minor matters such as—How the Chinese could be employed in English ships? What business we had in Shanghai, &c.

These officers came in state, when leaving in the evening they professed great friendliness towards us. After this visit we were daily supplied with Rice and Seaweed sufficient for all hands. These officers having told us that no boat of theirs could leave the Island without permission from a very high authority, our chief attention was given to putting our boats in the most efficient order as the only means of leaving the Island.

On the 7th May these five officers held a second interview under a tent which they had erected for themselves, but came to no definite arrangement for sending us away, on this occasion they alluded to sending us away on horses, from this we inferred that they would send us across to the mainland and from thence on horseback around the Gulph of Leoutung into China.

On the 8th we were again visited by these officers who exhibited more than mere curiosity on examining the few articles we had saved, we found our friendly visitors both high and low, to be great thieves of little things, their capacious coatsleeves being convenient receptacles for stolen articles.

May 11th.—Light winds with every prospect of continued fine weather, and our boats being now in readiness, we determined to leave the Island with the view of falling in with a vessel or reaching Nagasaki, a distance of two hundred miles. At noon we were visited by the five officers accompanied by a band of six musicians and a number of followers, each carrying a small low table covered with small dishes, containing Rice, cooked in different ways. Pork, Seaweed, and Soy. Large mats being spread on the beach the tables were placed in two rows, in all fifty one, the exact number but one for each of the crew and passengers. The odd table being for the presiding officer. All having been seated at the tables, a cup of Samshoo was served to each guest by the way of bitters before dinner. After which the music struck up, and all fell to with a will to do full justice to the good things placed before them. The Chinese in particular plied their chopsticks well, pocketed all they could not eat, and not confining themselves to their own separate tables. To witness this feast we believe the whole male population of the Island numbering about one thousand, were collected, who kept at a respectful distance. A sight that would be doubly pleasing could it be witnessed under similar circumstances in any part of the whole coast of China; during the repast we were frequently urged by a privileged few to eat dainty morsels pointed out by them. The music played throughout. No people placed in the same situation to ourselves could have been better treated throughout the Christian world, and it reflects the highest credit on their hospitality when their condition is brought into comparison with civilised nations. All good things must have an end, so with our sumptuous meal, which although on the sea shore and in the open air was nevertheless fully appreciated by all, for which we gave the donors a few trifling presents.

It may not be out of place here to mention that the Officers have the people under complete controul punishing them for the most trivial offences reported. The better class of these people seem to pride themselves on their feet which for men are remakable small. Our Chinese could not help remarking on their smallness. Their heads are not shaven as the Chinese, we noticed several having their hair in different styles, the young persons wearing two plaited tails, and the old ones having theirs done up in a knob on the top of the head. At 3 P.M. all our boats being in readiness, they were launched in safety. And at six we took leave of our Corean friends. The expedition consisting of three boats under the charge of the Captain, chief and second officers, carrying in all twenty-six people. The remainder twenty-four preferring to remain on the Island until assistance was sent to them. The Island on which we were wrecked is called by the natives *Chow-a-sing*, the centre being in Lat. 33.58 N. with Mount Aukland on Quelpart Island bearing S. by E. ¼ E. On May 12th wind fair but light all the boats leaking, the chief officer's in particular. Taking to our oars we reached Port Hamilton by 6 P. M. Anchored the boats in a beautiful harbour under Observatory Island, deep water close to the shore, and very rocky, we noticed Kelp growing at a depth of three fathoms, landed and found the natives equally hospitable as our friends of Chow-a-sing bringing us brushwood with which to make our Tea, and performing many other acts of kindness. At 8 P.M., a Corean with several others came to us with a large jar of strong drink serving out the same to all who would partake of it. On being told we desired to go to sleep they immediately left us. A gale coming on we determined to remain at this anchorage until it moderated, confining ourselves to our boats. During our stay at Chow-a-sing and this Island we noticed but two women, they however kept at such a distance we could not make out their features.

The Eastern end of point Hamilton is very remarkable for its cliff like appearance the Eastern shore after rounding the point is almost perpendicular to the height of eight hundred feet with a facing of rank grass or brushwood. The Island is beautifully cultivated and well wooded.

May 14th left our anchorage, the boats running well before a fresh westerly breeze shipping but little water. Continuing favorable we anchored at Nagasaki on the afternoon of the 16th after a trip free from accidents. The crew was disposed of by the British Consul, and the *Nimrod* with Capt. Laen and Russian officer (his passenger) was dispatched to the wreck to bring away the party left there which she reached on the 20th: during our absence the people had been well taken care of by the Coreans, who visited the *Nimrod* and were received and well treated by Commander Wynniatt. Stopping but a sufficient time to embark all our people we parted from our Corean friends with very favourable impressions of them, and arrived at Shanghai on the 22d.

We take this opportunity to thank Captain Wynniatt, the officers, and the crew of H. M. Steamer *Nimrod* for their hospitality, and attention while myself and crew were on board and also to Mr. Morrison, H. B. M. Consul at Nagasaki for his promptness in attending to the wants of the crew and providing means for sending them to Shanghai.

MR. WHITWORTH'S RIFLED CANNON.

(From the Times.)

Our own correspondent writing from Southport Thursday, gives details of further experiments, that will be read with great interest:—

The experiments with these rifled ordnance were resumed here during yesterday and to-day, in the presence of what might almost be called a great concourse of gentlemen, when the out-of-the-way and rather desolate nature of the spot is taken into consideration. Lieutenant-General Pennefather, Major-General Anstruther, Major-General Watkins, and a number of other military officers came down from London to witness the trials, and there were also present a considerable number of machinists and scientific gentlemen from London, Liverpool, and Manchester, and, indeed, from all parts of the kingdom, anxious to witness the successful working of a gun the gradual progress of which towards completion has been so attentively watched for months past. Officers specially sent by the French, Austrian, and Swedish Governments were also present, with some American engineers, Admiral Grenfell, of the Brazilian navy, Captain Mends and the officers of the Hastings, and others. A general hope was entertained that the large 80-pounder would have been tested on a stand which would admit of the piece being elevated to such a degree as would show its utmost powers of range. Unfortunately, however, the carriage for this gun, which is being constructed at Manchester, could not be brought upon the ground, so the trials yesterday were with guns of the same calibre as formerly, though not elevated to obtain more length of flight with the projectiles. Long-range shooting, in fact, was out of the question, as the tides, being high during the greater part of the day, reduce the extent of available range ground to some 7,000 yards, so that even had the carriage for the 80-pounder been ready it would have been difficult to register any distance beyond that we have mentioned. One of the chief causes of the delay, also, arose from the fact that Mr. Whitworth is entirely occupied in getting ready for his approaching trials at Sheerness against the iron-cased floating batteries. At previous trials last year he in every case sent his shot as easily through the sides of these vessels as if they had only been made of the usual strength of oak. But it is supposed now that the wrought-iron armourplate for the frigates are forged of greater strength than heretofore, inasmuch as Sir William Armstrong with his 70-pounder failed to make any serious impression on them, and the solid old bore 68-pounder at 200 yards effected very little unless several struck in the same place, when the plate broke, though it let nothing through. Against these plates Mr. Withworth uses a perfectly flat-headed projectile—as flat at the top as the crown of a hat, which instantly makes its way through the armour, when, as mechanics will easily understand, the sharpest pointed shot would fail. With the present 80-pounder it is said the thickest plates of the Warrior will be pierced with as much ease as ever, even if backed up with the 22 inches of teak behind. The three guns used in these trials were placed on the same part of the beach as on previous occasions, the crowd of visitors finding their way there in and on conveyances of all kinds, so that the bleak shore presented an appearance which on any other part of the coast would have been festive and animated. Even to these barren wilds of Southport it imparted almost a lively air, and took the chill, so to speak, off the dreary mounds of sands, which look as if they had been shipwrecked and cast away.

The day was an unusually fine one, though, from the very uncertain state of the wind, about the worst for accurate firing. The puffs of air were from all points, and at the range quite contrary to the direction of the wind at the spot where the gun was fired. The experiments commenced with a 3-pounder, at a low degree of elevation. As usual, it was loaded and fired by one of Mr. Whitworth's people, and the ease and rapidity with which it was managed excited the utmost astonishment among the gentlemen present. That which, next to the gun itself, seemed to be most admired, was the tin cartridge case for the powder. This case is of hexagonal form and about seven inches long, with a very fine hole at the back, through which the flash of the friction tube ignites the powder. At the end which meets the shot is a small lump of grease, which, being melted by the explosion, lubricates the barrel from end to end. The importance of this tin cartridge is, that while it permits the use of a lubricating material for the rest of the barrel to be used, it does quite away with any necessity for sponging out the breach, which at the end of a hard day's firing remains as clean and as bright as if the gun had never been used at all. In fact the tin case takes the whole impurity of the powder remaining in the barrel till it is withdrawn for the next charge. Any one who has seen the careful sponging or rather washing out which the Armstrong gun requires, and the time which after each discharge is consumed in this operation, will at once see the value of the tin case for the cartridge. As regards facilities for transport, freedom from the chances of accidental ignition, and safety from damp, its superiority to the flannel cartridge is, of course, obvious. Another point which seemed to please equally the military men and engineers on the ground was the extreme simplicity of the breech-loading arrangement, and the fact of the double-threaded screw which closes it being outside the gun instead of inside the chamber, as is the case with the Armstong. It is this simplicity of mechanism which enables one ordinary workman to load and fire the piece with such ease, and it is to the fact of the screw being outside instead of in a chamber specially made for it that the Whitworth is fitted for firing either round shot or conical shot of any length whatever. When the carriage for the 80-pounder is ready, Mr. Whitworth intends firing a 200lb. shot from it at 35 degrees elevation. One of the objections formerly urged against Mr. Whitworth's rapid pitch of rifling was the resistance it occasioned to the passage of the shot, and the consequent danger of bursting the gun. In theory this objection appears to be well founded; practically we find that with a piece of string passed through one of Mr. Whitworth's projectiles, a sharp movement of the hand is sufficient to draw it rapidly out from the breech to the muzzle. In the Armstrong the resistance caused by the 40 sharp grooves cutting into the double rings of lead is, on the contrary, immense, and to this is due the immense recoil of the gun each time—a recoil nearly three times greater than we find in Whitworth's.

The first nine shots with the three-pounder at three degrees were fired in about six minutes, with the following results:—

Yards Range.	Deviation from the true line.
1,607	¼ yard to the right.
1,593	Line.
1,589	Line.
1,588	1 yard to the right.
1,577	½ ditto.
1,575	½ ditto.
1,573	¼ ditto.
1,568	2 ditto.
1,552	¼ ditto.

The practice with the three-pounder at 20 degrees (each time with 7½ ounces of powder) was not so astonishing with the first five shots as on former occasions, in consequence of a signalman having mistaken the direction in which the first shot fell. The range and deviation in yards were:—

Yards Range.	Deviation.
6,818	26 to the left.
6,719	27 ditto.
6,602	54 ditto.
6,556	35 ditto.
6,511	34 ditto.
6,561	20 ditto.
6,316	20 ditto.
6,469	11 ditto.
6,359	12 ditto.

The 12-pounder gave a fair average result at 5 degrees elevation—all the shots, ten in number, struck at from 2,290 to 2,350 yards range, and all at about 2½ yards to the right of the true line. At only two degrees elevation the practice with this piece was beautiful. Five shots were fired with the following result:—

Yards Range.	Deviation.
1,260	½ to the right.
1,270	½ to the left.
1,257	½ ditto.
1,251	1½ to the right.
1,208	½ ditto.

The 80-pounder was then tried at 10 degrees with a 10lb. charge and a 90lb. shot, but the inefficient wooden carriage of this piece offered such difficulties to its being well worked on the rough planks on which it stood on the sand that after four shots the attempt was given up. Even these four shots, however, show such results with such a charge and such a low degree of elevation as have not been surpassed except by the previous performances of the same gun. They were:—

Yards.	Deviation.
4,411	24 to the right.
4,508	20 ditto.
4,400	20 ditto.
4,320	30 ditto.

The experiments (which were necessarily much delayed by the constant arrival of distinguished military and scientific gentlemen, to whom Mr. Whitworth explained the chief peculiarities of the gun) then terminated, and the crowd of visitors, to the number of some 2,000, made the best of their way across the sands to Southport. The experiments were continued to-day with the 12-pounder, though the weather was about as unfavourable for them as can well be conceived, mist being dense and the wind high and irregular. Nevertheless the practice was very good. The 12-pounder at 5 degrees in 10 shots ranged from 2,150 yards to 2,250 in length, with only a deviation of one, two, or three yards to the right of the true line. At 10 deg. it ranged from 3,750 to 3,850, and was almost equally accurate to the true line of fire. The 3-pounder at the same elevation gave beautiful practice, almost always throwing its shot 4,000 yards, and only a few feet to the right or left of the true line. With spherical shot it was almost equally accurate, and so also was the 12-pounder. The best practice was made with the 80-pounder at seven degrees, as follows:—

Yards Range.	Deviation in feet.
3,503	4½ right.
3,498	6 ditto.
3,487	6½ ditto.
3,482	6½ ditto.

Honest men, with pipes or cigars in their mouths have great physical advantages in conversation. You may stop talking if you like—but the breaks of silence never seem disagreeable being filled up by the puffing of the smoke—hence there is no awkwardness in resuming the conversation—no straining for effect—sentiments are delivered in a grave easy manner—the cigar harmonises the society, and soothes at once the speaker and the subject whereon he converses. I have no doubt that it is from the habit of smoking that Turks and American Indians are such monstrous well-bred men. The pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish: it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent, and unaffected—in fact, I must out with it. I am an old smoker. At home I have done it up the Chimney rather than not do it (the which I own is a crime.) I vow and believe that the cigar has been one of the greatest creature comforts of my life—a kind companion, a gentle stimulant, an amiable anodyne, a cementer of friendship. May I die if I abuse that kindly weed, which has given me so much pleasure.

THACKERAY.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

May — ARRIVED.

1,—Camilla, (H.M. bg.), Colvile, Kanagawa.
2,—Chusan, (Br. str.), ——, Shanghai.
4,—Granada, (Am. sch.), Taylor, Shanghai.
8,—Azof, (Br str.), Gaby, do.
9,—Juno, (Dut. bq.), Chevalier, do.
10,—Syrian, (Br. bq.), Hodgeton, do.
12,—Azof, (Br. str.), Gaby, cruise after Forest Eagle.
12,—Nimrod, (H M. str.), Wynniatt, ——.
13,—Fennimore Cooper, (Am. sch.), Seves, S'hai.
13,—Forest Eagle, (Am. sh.), McLillan, do.
14,—Neva, (Br. sch.), Waller, do.
14,—Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Bayly, do.
15,—Heroes of Alma, (Br. sh.), Silk. do.
17,—Walmer Castle, (Br. sh.), ——, Chusan.

May — DEPARTED.

4,—Camilla, (H.M. bg.), Colvile, Shanghai.
5,—Acastus, (Br. bq.), Hogarth, London.
9,—Azof, (Br. str.), Gaby, cruise in search of Forest Eagle.
12,—Granada, (Am. sch.), Taylor, Shanghai.
16,—Chusan, (Br. str.), ——, Kanagawa
16,—Syrian, (Br. bq.), Hodgeton, Shanghai.
17,—Veloz, (Br. sh.), Jones, London.

Nimrod, Syrian, and Neva, to leave on the 19th for Shanghai. C. L. Bevan, on the 19th for Hongkong.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Forest Eagle, (Am. sh.); Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.); Heroes, of Alma, (Br. sh.); Azof, (Br. str.); Fennimore Cooper, (Am. sch.); Juno, (Dan. bq.); Groningen, (Dut. war-str.); and, Walmer Castle, (Br. sh.).

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *June*, 1859, from observations taken by a self registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

June 1859.—18 rainy days.

	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min.*
1	78	73	16	74	71
2	84	74	17	79	75
3	79	69	18	85	75
4	79	64	19	82	73
5	79	67	20	85	70
6	82	66	21	90	80
7	80	67	22	92	81
8	80	70	23	93	82
9	79	69	24	93	84
10	73	68	25	93	71
11	70	66	26	76	73
12	72	64	27	81	73
13	69	65	28	81	68
14	77	70	29	78	74
15	78	70	30	84	76

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 80, *Min.* 69. Rainy days 10.14.

To be continued monthly.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received last mail.

259—On Nutrition, by Dr. Bennet.
260—Physiology of Common Life, by G. H. Lewes.
261—The Laws of Life, by Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D.
262—Health and Disease.
263—Annual of Scientific Discovery.
264—Reports of the Trade of Various Countries, 1857-58 and 1859.
720—Autobiography of a Seaman, by Lord Dundonald.
1274—New Zealand, by C. Swainson.
1275—Rambles at the Antipodes.
1276—Twelve Years in China, by John Scarth.
1927—Mildred Norman.
1928—Robert Mornay.
1929—False and True.
1930—Maud Bingly.
1931—Mr. Arle.
1932—Semi-detached House, by Lady Theresa Lewis.
1933—Village Belles, by Author of Mary Powell.
1934—A Man of the People, by Wm. Howitt.
1935—Rocabella, by Paul Bell.
2359—Gentleman's Stable Manual, by Dr. Haycock.
2360—Navies of the World.
2361—England and her Soldiers.
2362—Napoleon III. and England.
2363—Women Past and Present.
2364—Thoughts on Self Culture.
2365—Home Truths.
2366—A few out of Thousands.
2367—A Thousand chances to make Money.
Plain or Ringlets.
One of Them.
Magazines and Reviews for March.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best Illustrated Weekly Journal for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

Comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

Patent Wire Cartridges

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,

Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, and SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. Pritchett is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London.

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.
54 *Clement Street, Birmingham,*
England.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Bedsteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Mâché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 18	Ville de Dieppe	Fr. ship	940	Rousseau	Kanagawa	May 6	Horses	Vaucher, Frères
.. 19	Granada	A. schr	331	Taylor	Nagasaki		Sundries	Howard and Co
.. 19	Dryade [H I M	st.-fri.		de Sédaiges	Chusan			
.. 19	Calvados [H I M	str.		Riche	Hongkong			
.. 19	Rhône [H I M	str.		Picard	do			
.. 19	Peterborough	B. bark	560	Orchard	London	Nov 28	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 20	Saigon [H I M	str.		de Vautré	Chusan			
.. 21	Roebuck [H M	sc.st sl		Marten	Chusan			
.. 21	Mary & Louisa	A. bark	497	Jones	Hongkong	Apr —		Russell and Co
.. 22	Forte [H I M	str.			do	May 2		
.. 22	Vengeance [H I M	str.			do	.. 2		
.. 22	Nimrod [H. M.	disp. bt		R J Wynniatt	Japan			
.. 22	Julie	Bre. bk	372	Burthom	Swatow	May 10	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 22	Soolo	Du. bk	592	Van Meulen	Hongkong	Apr 27	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 22	Conradine Lackmann	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Sydney	Mar 25	Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Syrian	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	Nagasaki	May 19	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 24	Avonvale	B. bark	307	McLaren	New Zealand		Flints	James Hooper
.. 24	Agra	B. ship	714	Boyle	Fuchau	May 15	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams & Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 18	Hildesheim	Han. bk	344	Bey	Hongkong	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 18	Tiempo	Sp. bg	293	Escassi	Manjjae. Amoy	Silk & Sun	F. Loureiro
.. 19	Saigon [H I M	str.		de Vautré			
.. 19	Emma	B. brig	121	Douglas	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Wm. Marshall
.. 19	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Nagasaki	Ballast	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 19	Louisa	B. schr	95	Russell			Order
.. 20	Chevy Chase	B. str.	423	Crockett	Hkong. Fchau	Silk & Sun	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 21	Camilla	H M bg		G T Colvile	Japan		
.. 21	Pursuit	A. bark	603	Sanford	Yokohama	Re-expts.	Fletcher and Co
.. 22	Opossum (83) [H M	g.-boat		L Brine			
.. 22	Livingston	B. ship	535	Prynn	Kanagawa	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 22	Earl of Chester	B. bark	517	Naneollis	Fuchau	Sup., &c.	Gilman and Co
.. 22	Maryland	A. bark	193	Crosby	Nagasaki	do	Frazar and Co
.. 23	Moneka	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 23	Firm (86) [H. M.	g.-boat		W R Boulton			

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Agra	May 24	B. ship	714	Boyle	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Avonvale	May 24	B. bark	307	McLaren	James Hooper		
Conradine Lackmann	May 22	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Fanny McHenry	Apr 10	A. ship	1237	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co		
Granada	May 19	A. schr	331	Taylor	Howard and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Julie	May 22	Bre. bk	372	Burthom	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Kate Hooper	Apr 28	A. ship	1488	Johnson	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie........	Nagasaki	cld 14th
Lord Clarendon	Dec 25	B. brig	273	Prance	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Maida	Apr 15	B. bark	519	Black	Fletcher and Co	Amoy	
Marmora	May 10	B. bark	363	Lyall	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	cld 22d
Mary & Louisa	May 21	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co		
Matanzas	May 2	A. bark	427	Bennett	Russell and Co	Swatow	cld 24th
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	MacDonnell	Captain....................	*Tug*	
Mountain Wave	May 5	A. ship	633	Hardy	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	284				
Peterborough	May 19	B. bark	560	Orchard	Fletcher and Co		
Progressive Age	Apr 27	A. brig	296	Holmes	Augustine Heard and Co		
Richard Busteed	May 5	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Sappho	May 11	B. bark	307	Elve	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Manila	Early
Schiller	Apr 4	Du. bg	250	Saltzkorn	Siemssen and Co		
Soolo	May 22	Du. bk	592	Van Meulen	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Syrian	May 24	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Ta Yung	Mar 18	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Bland and Co	*Tug*	
Templeman	Apr 10	B. bark	344	Balmanno	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	Nagasaki	cld 25th
Union	Apr 10	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	28th inst
Ville de Dieppe	May 18	Fr. sh.	940	Rousseau	Vaucher, Frères	Yokohama	cld 25th
Wilhelm Kirchner	May 16	Old. bk	324	Menke	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early

[27 *Merchant Vessels.*]

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	..	O. J. Jones	400
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	R. J Wynniatt	180
Octavia (15)	H M transport ..	..	..	..		..
Roebuck	H M sc st sloop	6	851	120	F Marten	350
Avalanche	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Comte d'Osery	..
Calvados	H I M st-transport	..	..	..	Riche	..
Dragonne	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Galley	..
Dryade	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	de Sédaiges	..
Du Chayla	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Capt Tricault	400
Entreprenante	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Desvaux	..
Forbin	H I M st-sloop ..	..	..	..	Morier	..
Forte	H I M st-transport	..	..	..		..
Garonne	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	E Protet {Flag-ship of Rear-Adml Protet}	..
Gironde	H I M st-transport	..	..	..	Capt Thoyon	..
Mitraille	H I M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Duval	..
Prégent	H I M st-sloop ..	..	..	..	Lieut Aubaret	..
Renommée	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Capt Favin Levêque {Flag-ship of H. E. Vice-Admiral Charner, Naval Comder.-in-Chief}	..
Rhône	H I M st-transport	..	..	..	Picard	..
Saigon	H I M st-aviso ..	..	..	..	Lieut de Vautré	..
Vengeance	H I M st-transport	..	..	..		..
Saginaw	U S steamer	3	456	45	James P Schenck	105

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	} 16 {	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Oscar, 12th Sept.; Empress, 8th Oct.; Millbrook, 30th Nov.; Salacia, 23d Dec.; Jubilee, 30th do.; Sunbeam, 13th Jan.; Challenger, and Morayshire, 17th do.; Emperor, 20th do.; Neville, 10th Feb.; Ballarat, 18th do.; Wagoola, 8th Mar., (put back 11th); and Thor, 12th do.

Liverpool—Flying Scud, 17th Oct.; Ranee, 24th Nov.; Hannah Salkeld, 30th do.; Sappho, 9th Dec.; Derwent, 11th do.; McLeod, 15th do.; Bacchante, 6th Jan.; Helen Ewing, 16th do.; Electric, 30th do.; Bald Eagle, 16th Feb.; Kit Carson, and Carrington, 1st March; Memnon, 6th do.; William Mitchell, 7th do.; Charlotte Ann, 10th do.; Horizon, 13th do.; Pleiades, 14th do.; and Ocean Gem, 26th do.

Cardiff—Rosetta, 27th Oct. (put back 1st Nov.); Nabob, 28th Oct.; Dakotah, 14th Nov.; Branscombe, 18th do.; Burgermeister, 9th Dec.; May Queen, 10th Jan.; Ida, 13th do.; and Giovanni, 10th Feb.

Newcastle—Canton, 29th Feb.

Swansea—Prins Hendrik, 12th Dec. *Bourdeaux*—Gustaf, 16th Dec.

Dungeness—Lady F. Hastings, 2d departure, 6th Jan. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; and Glencoe, 11th Feb.

Boston—Magenta, 6th Jan.; Competitor, 13th do.; and Fearless 7th Feb.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	TO THE UNITED STATES. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,036	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,310,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52	....	....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,584,508	23,738,881	......
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330*	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

* Instead of 28,395 erroneously stated in our former tables,—that being the quantity exported to Great Britain *direct*, as shown below.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1858, *to 30th June*, 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES,	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	....	....	690,734	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,661	....	211,661	} 54,935
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	}
MANILA,	....	....	....	140
Total	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*.
From 1st July, 1859, *to dates*.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Heralila	623	..do..	641,755	113,320	755,075	....
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do..	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do..	430,223	149,800	580,028	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do..	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do..	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	403	..do..	375,540	39,970	415,510	....
Sept 1	Neville	715	..do..	523,060	242,789	765,849	879
.. 4	Stornoway	527	..do..	322,039	178,471	500,510	976
.. 9	Ballarat	712	..do..	365,970	238,094	604,064	1,680
.. 13	Cambalu	499	..do..	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,031
.. 24	Wagoola	549	..do..	407,189	256,029	663,218	506
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	399	..do..	382,288	126,736	509,024	298
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	335	..do..	341,635	....	341,635	491
.. 24	Eastfield	434	..do..	441,529	63,127	504,656	122
Oct 8	Assyrian	555	..do..	269,800	365,933	635,733	895
.. 9	Wynaud	546	..do..	345,137	208,703	553,840	532
.. 24	Sultan	1184	..do..	863,968	157,111	1,021,079	258
.. 26	Tung Yu	1136	..do..	1,125,076	9,701	1,134,777	517
.. 29	Egean	507	Liverpool	168,944	185,093	354,037	....
Nov 2	William	703	London	748,084	52,925	801,009	312
.. 3	Beemah	887	..do..	780,252	196,035	976,287	942
.. 9	Friar Tuck	662	..do..	501,070	197,108	698,178	735
.. 11	Sea Nymph	463	Cowes for ords.	424,426	46,266	470,692	....
.. 11	Flying Spray	370	London	349,980	87,783	437,763	550
.. 11	Strathmore	450	..do..	332,060	221,277	553,337	348
.. 26	Chieftain	597	..do..	390,087	261,169	651,256	46
.. 27	Conheath	227	Cowes for ords.	245,064	21,060	266,124	....
.. 29	Evening Star	811	London	640,729	202,493	843,222	334
Dec 1	City of Carlisle	636	..do..	776,061	214,204	990,265	560
.. 18	Naomi	709	..do..	575,100	354,000	929,100	283
.. 23	Spray of the Ocean	804	..do..	734,109	180,284	914,393	589
.. 27	Australia	720	..do..	421,328	182,522	603,850	606
Jan 1	Solent	732	..do..	547,018	328,920	875,938	350
.. 8	Chrysels	477	..do..	394,300	56,000	450,300	....
.. 16	Patna	325	..do..	279,800	99,500	379,300	59
.. 24	Bride of the Seas	516	..do..	127,620	308,760	436,380	314
.. 26	Dona Anita	456	..do..	201,430	217,500	* 418,930	349
.. 29	Melancthon	453	..do..	449,349	44,595	493,944	8
Feb 19	John Robinson	415	..do..	278,176	178,113	456,289	75
.. 22	Maori	799	..do..	720,318	125,585	845,903	....
.. 22	Vanguard	626	..do..	709,604	113,941	823,545	....
.. 23	Cornubia	459	..do..	461,179	40,567	501,746	83
.. 29	Biobio	582	..do..	499,689	105,761	605,450	210
.. 29	Westburn	593	..do..	582,956	48,245	631,201	427
Mar 19	Kamehameha IV	499	..do..	339,074	202,444	541,518	108
.. 22	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do..	602,105	304,144	† 906,249	65
.. 29	Countess of Seafield	492	..do..	242,300	261,800	504,100	98
Apr 13	Constantia	436	..do..	417,628	57,429	‡ 475,057	104
.. 13	Sir George Pollock	630	..do..	....	....	....	....
.. 14	Benvoirlich	599	..do..	386,197	331,130	§ 717,327	....
May 13	Beverley	462	..do..	201,614	159,122	‖ 360,736	59
.. 16	Invincible	657	..do..	290,592	320,303	¶ 610,895	144

* also 12,900 lbs. Japan Tea. † also 99,600 lbs. Japan Tea. ‡ also 45,284 lbs. Japan Tea. § also 11,414 lbs. Japan Tea. ‖ also 34,908 lbs. Japan Tea. ¶ also 135,648 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,
From 1st July, 1859, *to date*.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30	....	15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,416	184:38	....	17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil	1431	..do..	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95	....	4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	..do..	10,100	685,100	695,200	118:17	....	1,475
.. 22	Pampero	1375	..do..	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	63:90	....	9,140
Nov 12	Eastern State	813	..do..	....	720,724	720,724	....	....	400
.. 18	Black Prince	1061	..do..	100,450	1,091,223	1,191,673	75:09	....	3,935
.. 26	Horatio	460	..do..	....	490,192	490,192	34:78	....	....
.. 27	Currituck	598	..do..	....	393,454	393,454	....	....	1,450
Dec 10	Swordfish	1034	..do..	....	813,662	813,662	8:00	....	1,920
.. 10	Joshua Bates	620	..do..	1,543	640,400	641,943	18:37	....	4,125
.. 18	Snow Squall	742	..do..	....	631,865	631,865	....	....	4,275
.. 27	Sancho Panza	875	..do..	61,100	718,500	779,600	27:78	....	2,250
.. 27	Skylark	1209	..do..	....	1,158,793	1,158,793	....	....	....
.. 30	Surprise	1261	..do..	....	1,003,400	1,003,400	23:81	....	4,400
Jan 24	Canvass Back	731	..do..	47,040	654,595	701,635	84:68	....	4,250
Feb 24	Edwin Forrest	1140	..do..	24,253	1,026,551	1,050,804	11:58	....	1,895
.. 28	Golden Rule	1185	..do..	34,438	1,239,202	1,273,640	16:00	....	625
Mar 17	Beaver	727	..do..	....	684,053	684,053	45:53	....	625
.. 26	Red Gauntlet	1038	..do..	....	....	....	32:00	....	1,400
Apr 9	Eureka	1041	..do..	....	871,900	* 871,900	* 55:23	....	6,206
.. 21	Urania	408	..do..	....	166,800	† 166,800	15:97	....	1,000

* also 47,600 lbs. Japan Tea, and 101:50 pls. Japan Raw Silk. † also 161,100 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*.
From 1st July, 1859, *to date*.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Sept 6	Sea Witch	337	Australia	....	....	298,145
Nov 16	Conradine Lackmann	366	Sydney	75,850	221,282	297,132
Jan 3	Juverna	281	..do..	....	22,855	22,855

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1859, *to date*.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 14	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,617
Aug 2	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	1,102
.. 17	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	1,209
.. 10	Greta	176	do.	5
.. 21	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,199
Oct 6	Malabar, str.,	1080	do.	2,664
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	49
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,376
.. 23	Hellespont, str.,	330	do. ...*vid* Fuchau	30
Nov 8	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	1,849
.. 24	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,197
Dec 7	Granada, str.,	678	do.	2,040
.. 9	Carthage, str.,	500	do.	386
.. 17	Hellespont, str.,	330	do. ...*vid* Fuchau	50
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,486
Jan 7	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	2,604
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,481
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	1,916
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,184
Mar 7	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	2,376
.. 23	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,580
Apr 8	Pekin, str.,	759	do.	2,121
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	1,647
.. 29	Aden, str.,	507	do.	2,200
May 15	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	1,998

[*Edited, Printed, and Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

North-China Herald, No. 513, May 26, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

I.—A RETURN *of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which arrived at and departed from the Port of Canton during the year ended 31st December, 1859, distinguishing the countries to which they belong.*

UNDER WHAT COLORS.	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
	No. of Ships.	*Tonnage.*	*No. of Ships.*	*Tonnage.*
British,	95	50,020	108	60,617
American,	41	41,567	40	40,582
Belgian,	1	540	1	540
Brasilian,	1	840	..	..
Bremen,	6	2,384	7	3,303
Chilian,	2	676	1	215
Danish,	12	4,514	14	5,344
Dutch,	9	5,028	10	5,913
Carried forward,	167	106,478	181	116,514

UNDER WHAT COLORS.	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
	No. of Ships.	*Tonnage.*	*No. of Ships.*	*Tonnage.*
Brought forward,	167	106,478	181	116,514
French,	7	3,455	5	2,092
Hamburg,	28	8,776	27	8,376
Mecklenburg,	3	880	2	545
Norwegian,	1	390	1	390
Oldenburg,	5	1,039	3	863
Peruvian,	1	1,400	..	..
Prussian,	4	2,110	3	1,885
Spanish,	3	1,123	2	798
Total,	219	126,231	224	131,283

British Consulate, Canton, 31st December, 1859.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Acting Consul.*

No. II.—A STATEMENT *exhibiting the movement of British Shipping in the Trade with the Port of Canton, during the year 1859, distinguishing British and Country Ships, and showing the Number and Tonnage of British Vessels at Whampoa, on the 31st December, 1859.*

PLACES AND PORTS.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.					
	British.		Country.		Total.		British.		Country.		Total.	
	No.	*Tonnage.*	*No.*	*Tonnage.*	*No.*	*Tonnage.*	*No.*	*Tonnage.*	*No.*	*Tonnage.*	*No.*	*Tonnage.*
Amoy,	..	..	1	329	1	329	1	557	..	..	1	557
Bangkok,	1	599	..	..	1	599	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay,	14	9,593	6	3,541	20	13,134	4	2,183	5	3,191	9	5,374
Borneo,	1	506	..	..	1	506	..	..	..	..	..	..
Demerara,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	720	..	..	1	720
East Coast,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	338	..	..	1	338
Dublin,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	395	..	..	1	395
Fuhchau,	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,582	3	715	6	2,297
Hainan,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	148	1	148
Japan,	2	833	..	..	2	833	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong,	42	24,312	3	540	45	24,852	24	17,103	6	2,669	30	19,772
Liverpool,	1	552	..	..	1	552	7	2,742	..	..	7	2,742
London,	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	18,084	..	..	28	18,084
Macao,	3	1,761	..	..	3	1,761	3	2,102	..	..	3	2,102
Manila,	1	363	..	..	1	363	1	383	1	170	2	553
Monte Video and Buenos Ayres,	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,742	..	..	4	1,742
Ningpo,	4	1,685	3	550	7	2,235	1	399	1	200	2	599
Puget Sound,	1	629	..	..	1	629	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangoon,	1	338	..	..	1	338	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shanghae,	1	145	..	..	1	145	8	4,012	2	495	10	4,507
Singapore,	3	1,900	..	..	3	1,900	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Sea Island,	..	..	2	408	2	408	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sydney,	1	271	..	..	1	271	2	720	..	..	2	720
Tatfeorin,	4	1,984	..	..	4	1,984	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	80	45,471	15	5,458	95	50,929	89	53,029	19	7,588	108	60,617

SUMMARY.

Entered.

British, 80 vessels 45,471 Tons.
Country, 15 „ 5,458 „

95 vessels. 50,929 Tons.

Cleared.

British, 89 vessels 53,029 Tons.
Country, 19 „ 7,588 „

Total, 108 vessels 60,617 Tons.

Of which Number entered in Ballast.

British, 28 vessels 11,419 Tons.
Country, 2 „ 392 „

Total, 24 vessels 11,811 Tons.

Cleared in Ballast.

British, 25 vessels 13,646 Tons.
Country, 6 „ 1,618 „

Total, 29 vessels 15,264 Tons.

Remaining at Whampoa on 31st December, 1859.

British, 9 vessels 5,549 Tons.
Country, — „ — „

9 vessels 5,549 Tons.

British Consulate, Canton, 31st December, 1859.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Acting Consul.*

III.—A STATEMENT *exhibiting the Direct Trade with the Port of Canton, in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies, and the Indirect or Carrying Trade from and to other Countries, during the year 1859.*

PLACES AND PORTS.	ARRIVED.						
	No. of Vessels.			Tonnage.			*Total Number of Crew.*
	With Cargoes.	*In Ballast.*	*Total.*	*With Cargoes.*	*In Ballast.*	*Total.*	
DIRECT TRADE.							
Great Britain,	1	..	1	552	..	552	24
India,	25	..	25	15,456	..	15,456	846
Singapore,	3	..	3	1,900	..	1,900	69
Hongkong,	25	20	45	14,906	9,946	24,852	903
Demerara,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sydney,	..	1	1	..	271	271	12
Total Direct Trade,	54	21	75	32,814	10,217	43,031	1,914
INDIRECT TRADE.							
Four Ports of China,	9	..	9	2,709	..	2,709	120
Bangkok,	1	..	1	599	..	599	18
Borneo,	1	..	1	506	..	506	18
Hainan,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan,	2	..	2	833	..	833	29
Macao,	1	2	3	530	1,231	1,761	61
Manila,	..	1	1	..	363	363	15
Puget Sound,	1	..	1	629	..	629	20
River Plate,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Sea Islands,	2	..	2	408	..	408	25
Total Indirect Trade,	17	3	20	6,304	1,594	7,898	306
Add Total Direct Trade,	54	21	75	32,814	10,217	43,031	1,914
Grand Total,	71	24	95	39,118	11,811	50,929	2,220

PLACES AND PORTS.	DEPARTED.						
	No. of Vessels.			Tonnage.			*Total Number of Crew.*
	With Cargoes.	*In Ballast.*	*Total.*	*With Cargoes.*	*In Ballast.*	*Total.*	
DIRECT TRADE.							
Great Britain,	36	..	36	21,221	..	21,221	775
India,	9	..	9	5,374	..	5,374	478
Singapore,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong,	10	20	30	8,677	11,095	19,772	677
Demerara,	1	..	1	720	..	720	27
Sydney,	2	..	2	720	..	720	28
Total Direct Trade,	58	20	78	36,112	11,095	47,807	1,985
INDIRECT TRADE.							
Four Ports of China,	14	6	20	5,548	2,717	8,265	299
Bangkok,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borneo,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hainan,	..	1	1	..	148	148	17
Japan,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macao,	2	1	3	1,568	534	2,102	67
Manila,	1	1	2	383	170	553	24
Puget Sound,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Plate,	4	..	4	1,742	..	1,742	56
South Sea Islands,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Indirect Trade,	21	9	30	9,241	3,569	12,810	463
Add Total Direct Trade,	58	20	78	36,112	11,095	47,807	1,985
Grand Total,	79	29	108	45,353	15,264	60,617	2,448

British Consulate, Canton, 31st December, 1859.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Acting Consul.*

IV.—A RETURN *of the Quantity and Value of Merchandize exported from the Port of Canton in British Vessels during the year, 1859.*

No. in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
2	Anniseed,	18 peculs,	$ 360
	„ Oil,	5 „	„ 1,321
4	Bangles,	366 „	„ 18,300
5	Bamboo-ware,	126 „	„ 1,810
6	Brass Leaf and Tin do.,	81 „	„ 5,040
9	Camphor,	4 „	„ 48
10	Canes,	836,000 pieces,	„ 48,241
12	Cassia,	22,475 peculs,	„ 179,760
	„ Buds,	258 „	„ 10,320
	„ Oil,	50 „	„ 15,000
13	China Root,	431 „	„ 2,155
14	Chinaware,	3,004 „	„ 105,228
16	Copper-ware and Brass-ware,	332 „	„ 5,060
18	Crackers,	1,231 „	„ 17,235
20.40	Fans,	3,511,150 pieces,	„ 352,965
22	Galangal,	405 peculs,	„ 1,020
24	Glass-ware, Beads, &c.,	355 „	„ 16,410
27	Grass Cloth,	16 „	„ 1,929
29	Ivory-ware,	4 „	„ 1,800
30	Kitty Sols, &c.,	984 „	„ 11,968
	Carried forward,		$ 790,819

No. in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	Brought forward,		$ 790,819
31	Lacquered-Ware,	794 peculs,	„ 31,760
34	Marble Slabs,	60 „	„ 420
35	Matting,	7,828 rolls,	„ 34,208
41	Paper,	112	„ 1,125
43	Preserves,	3,872 peculs,	„ 43,080
45	Rhubarb,	146 „	„ 4,860
49	Sandalwood-ware,	240 „	„ 12,240
40	Silk, Raw,	818 „	„ 311,089
	„ Coarse,	1,134 „	„ 102,196
	Silkpiece,	864 „	„ 518,505
	Soy,	1,450 „	„ 7,247
52	Sugar,	6,180 „	„ 37,080
53	„ Candy,	7,818 „	„ 78,180
54	Tin Foil,	4 „	„ 160
55	Tea,	28,095,770 lbs.,	„ 7,551,573
59	Trunks,	162 peculs,	„ 6,720
60	Treasure,	$1,028,727	„ 1,028,727
61	Vermillion,	120 peculs,	„ 103,248
	Physic and Drugs,	853 „	„ 10,241
	Sundries,	....	„ 1,119,700
			$ 11,709,297

British Consulate, Canton, 31st December, 1859.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Acting Consul.*

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

V.—A COMPARATIVE *Statement of the Quantities of Tea Exported from the Canton Waters to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Five years ending 31st December, 1859.*

COUNTRIES.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Great Britain, ... lbs.	17,603,000	31,810,000	(No direct trade Port blockaded by Allied French and English Forces.)	20,227,556	28,695,770
United States, ... "	1,629,370	7,518,484		1,400,000	2,336,000
Continent of Europe, &c., ... "	909,400	1,327,100		(?)	1,500,000
Australia, ... "	101,800	2,075,820		(?)	3,000,000
Total, ...	20,243,370	42,740,404		27,027,556	35,531,700

British Consulate, Canton, 31st December, 1859. CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Acting Consul.*

VI.—A RETURN *of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise imported into the Port of Canton in British Vessels during the year,* 1859.

No. IN TARIFF.	ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
1	Alum, ...	5,300 peculs,	$ 10,600
3	Betelnut, ...	855 "	" 2,565
7	Cloves, ...	1,300 "	" 27,300
10	Cochineal, ...	22 "	" 3,124
12	Raw Cotton, ...	108,202 bales,	" 4,000,000
13	*Cotton Manufactures,—*		
	Grey Shirtings, ...	102,000 pieces,	" 575,800
	White Do.	50,600 "	" 151,800
	T. Cloths, ...	24,340 "	" 48,670
	White Spotted Shirtings, ...	6,800 "	" 24,000
	Colored Do. Do.	9,000 "	" 35,500
	Chintzes, ...	16,600 "	" 49,600
	Handkerchiefs, ...	27,550 "	" 82,650
	White Brocades, ...	10,500 "	" 47,500
	Colored Do.	15,800 "	" 63,250
	Velvets, ...	1,900 "	" 9,450
14	Cotton Yarn, ...	5,295 bales,	" 555,975
17	Elephants Teeth, ...	170 peculs,	" 25,500
18	Fish Maws, ...	1,651 "	" 11,557
19	Flints, ...	321 "	" 321
20	Glass and Glassware, ...	1,426 pkges,	" 5,704
22	Gluseng, ...	167 peculs,	" 25,050
24	Gum Olibanum, ...	960 "	" 7,680
	Do. Myrrh, ...	231 "	" 2,541
25	Horns, ...	26 "	" 117
29	Mother of Pearl shells, ...	212 "	" 1,696
30	*Metals,—*		
	Nail-rod Iron, ...	6,812 "	" 23,842
	Hoop and Bar Iron, ...	1,747 "	" 6,115
	Iron Wire, ...	572 "	" 4,576
	Lead, ...	7,102 "	" 57,296
	Quicksilver, ...	1,643 flasks,	" 115,010
	Steel, ...	922 peculs,	" 8,298
	Tin Plates, ...	1,932 "	" 8,190
	Spelter, ...	234 "	" 1,404
31	Nutmegs, ...	44 "	" 3,520
32	Pepper, ...	1,658 "	" 9,522
33	Putchuck, ...	427 "	" 6,832
34	Rattans, ...	11,334 "	" 113,340
35	Grain and Pulse, ...	50,330 "	" 125,825
37	Saltpetre, ...	266 "	" 2,660
38	Shark Fins, ...	770 "	" 1,540
41	Soap, ...	630 "	" 5,670
44	Treasure, ...	....	" 841,861
45	Wine, Beer, and Spirits, ...	....	" 160,000
46	Sandal Wood, ...	16,000 "	" 128,000
47	*Woollen Manufactures,—*		
	Spanish Stripes, ...	6,000 pieces,	" 138,300
	Habit Cloth, ...	350 "	" 10,700
	Medium Cloth, ...	200 "	" 11,600
	Long Ells, ...	8,000 "	" 80,000
	Camlets, ...	2,150 "	" 64,400
	Lastings, ...	1,000 "	" 15,000
	Sundries including Coal, Paint, Cigars, Oil, Seaweed, Flour Provisions, Timber, Dye Skins, &c., &c., &c., ...	....	" 1,200,000
			$ 8,971,451

British Consulate, Canton, 31st December, 1859. CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Acting Consul.*

VII.—A RETURN *of the Imports and Deliveries of Raw Cotton and Cotton Yarn at the Port of Canton for the year* 1859.

	QUANTITIES.	APPROXIMATE VALUE.
	Bales	$
Cotton,—Bombay, ...	92,959	
Madras, ...	12,400	
Shanghae, ...	2,843	
Total Imported, ...	108,202	4,000,000
Stock on hand 1st January, 1859, ...	21,727	
	129,929	
Deliveries, ...	117,766	
Stock on hand 31st December, 1859, ...	12,163	
Cotton Yarn,—Imports, ...	5,295	555,975
Stock on hand 1st January, 1859, ...	155	
	5,450	
Deliveries, ...	4,540	
Stock on hand 31st December, 1859, ...	910	

British Consulate, Canton, 31st December, 1859. CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Acting Consul.*

VIII.—ACCOUNT *of the estimated sales of principal articles of Import at Canton during the year,* 1859.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	QUANTITIES.	ESTIMATED VALUE.
BRITISH COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Grey Shirtings, ...	Pieces 287,000	$ 863,700
White Do.	" 75,500	" 227,700
T. Cloths, ...	" 36,500	" 73,000
White Spotted Shirtings, ...	" 10,200	" 36,000
Colored Do. Do.	" 13,300	" 53,200
Coarse Chintzes, ...	" 24,800	" 74,400
Handkerchiefs, ...	" 41,320	" 123,960
White Brocades, ...	" 15,750	" 71,250
Colored Do.	" 23,720	" 94,880
Velvets, ...	" 2,832	" 14,150
		$ 1,632,240
AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Drills, ...	Pieces 78,450	$ 274,575
BRITISH WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.		
Spanish Stripes, ...	Pieces 8,866	$ 207,320
Camlets, ...	" 3,220	" 96,600
Long Ells, ...	" 12,000	" 120,000
Lastings, ...	" 1,500	" 22,500
Medium Cloths, ...	" 300	" 17,400
Habit, do.	" 500	" 16,000
		$ 479,820
METALS CHIEFLY BRITISH.		
Quicksilver, ...	Flasks, 3,417	$ 239,190
Tin Plates, ...	Boxes, 3,456	" 24,010
Lead, ...	Piculs, 26,440	" 211,520
Iron Wire, ...	" 3,966	" 31,728
Iron Bar, Flat, and Hoop, ...	" 23,570	" 82,495
Iron Nail Rod, ...	" 15,335	" 81,340
		$ 670,183

British Consulate, Canton, 31st December, 1859. CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Acting Consul.*

IX.—A RETURN *of the Quantities of Raw Produce and Manufactured Articles Imported in British Vessels which were shipped from Canton to the undermentioned Ports in China during the year* 1859.

NO. IN TARIFF.	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES.	NAMES OF PORTS. Amoy.	Foochow.	Shanghae.	Hongkong.	TOTAL.
7	Cloves, ...	.....	.....	9,750 catties	.....	9,750 catties
12	Cotton, ...	463,030 catties	.....	.....	20,000 catties	483,030 "
13	*Cotton Manufactures,—*					
	Turkey Red Cambrics, ..	380 pieces	.....	.....	1,000 pieces	1,380 pieces
	Grey Shirtings, ...	.....	500 pieces	.....	.....	500 "
	Chintzes, ...	.....	.....	225 pieces	.....	225 "
14	Cotton Yarn, ...	5 bales	.....	.....	.....	5 bales
24	Gum Olibanum, ...	.....	.....	40,580 catties	567 catties	41,147 catties
30	*Metals,—*					
	Nail Rod Iron, ...	.....	.....	248,460 "	.....	248,460 "
	Lead, ...	.....	180,335 catties	.....	.....	180,335 "
33	Putchuck, ...	.....	.....	12,500 "	.....	12,500 "
41	Soap, ...	.....	.....	2,300 "	.....	2,300 "
47	*Woollen Manufactures,—*					
	Spanish Stripes, ...	.....	.....	.....	4,536 chang	4,536 chang
	Lustres, ...	.....	.....	.....	144 pieces	144 pieces

British Consulate, Canton, 31st December, 1859. CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Acting Consul.*

X.—A RETURN *of Tonnage Dues and of Import and Export dues levied on Foreign Vessels and Cargoes at Canton during the year* 1859 *as furnished by the Superintendent of Customs.*

UNDER WHAT FLAG.	WITH CARGO.	RICE SHIPS.	IN BALLAST.	TOTAL NO. OF VESSELS	IMPORT DUTIES.	EXPORT DUTIES.	TONNAGE DUES.	TOTAL.
					Taels	Taels	Taels	Taels
English, ...	64	6	26	96	85,016.7.1.3	338,530.2.9.1	20,638.8.0.0	444,194.8.0.4
French, ...	5	....	5	10	3,582.7.9.0	5,494.0.0.2	403.6.0.0	9,570.4.8.2
American, ...	17	2	18	37	21,820.8.2.4	50,864.2.4.1	7,792.1.6.0	91,480.2.2.5
Other Flags, ...	51	9	37	97	21,175.4.9.5	46,066.0.7.2	4,951.8.3.5	72,793.4.0.2
	137	17	86	240	133,604.8.2.2	450,503.6.9.6	33,876.3.9.5	617,984.9.1.3

British Consulate, Canuton, 31st December, 1859. CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Acti-g Consul.*

XI.—RETURN *of the Import Trade at Canton from 24th October to 31st December,* 1859.

	IN 12 BRITISH VESSELS. Aggregate Tonnage 6,640.			IN 5 AMERICAN VESSELS. Aggregate Tonnage 4,928.			IN 12 SUNDRY VESSELS. Aggregate Tonnage 3,140.			IN RIVER STEAMERS.			LORCHAS & NATIVE CRAFT.			TOTAL.			VALUE.
	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs	Cats.	Dollars.
Blankets, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,859	..	..	..	..	..	1,859	..	..	 7,436
Bombazettes, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	349	..	..	..	..	..	349	..	..	 6,080
Camlets, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	..	..	 24,968
" Dutch, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	 200
Cotton Yarn, ...	..	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,528	08	..	15	..	..	3,993	08	 127,798
Cottons, Dyed, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,003	..	..	..	..	..	12,003	..	..	 42,010
" Fancy, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,535	..	..	..	..	..	1,535	..	..	 4,605
" Printed, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,873	..	..	..	..	..	5,873	..	..	 11,746
Drills, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,035	..	..	..	..	..	12,035	..	..	 42,122
Fans, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	88	..	..	..	..	321	75	..	351	63	 352
Ginseng, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	..	..	..	..	..	480	..	 73,350
Glass, ... boxes	1,198	..	..	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	1,613	..	..	 6,452
" ..... broken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	975	34	..	19	04	..	20	24	..	1,014	62	 2,537
Hab Cloths, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	..	..	..	..	..	239	..	..	 14,340
Handkerchiefs, ... dozen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,200	..	..	..	..	..	3,200	..	..	 6,400
Long-Cloths, Grey, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,586	..	..	5,691	..	..	77,277	..	..	 193,192
" White, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,330	..	..	35	..	..	22,365	..	..	 67,095
Long Ells, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,816	..	..	..	..	..	1,816	..	..	 18,160
Matches, ... cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	 1,375
Medium Cloths, ...	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	..	..	..	..	..	279	..	..	 11,160
Metals,—Iron, Nail Rod, Bar, ...	..	1,413	10	..	..	..	..	965	34	..	4,240	80	..	840	80	..	7,460	22	 26,142
" Wire, ...	..	336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,013	10	..	..	..	..	1,349	10	 10,793
Lead, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	30	..	1,574	07	..	684	..	..	2,484	37	 10,875
Quicksilver, ...	..	..	..	..	112	50	..	..	..	..	561	49	..	28	13	..	702	12	 45,638
Steel, ...	..	606	04	..	..	..	..	754	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,360	36	 12,243
Tinplates, ... boxes	100	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	348	..	..	..	..	..	648	..	..	 5,184
Shoestings, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	 900
Spanish Stripes, ...	180	..	..	..	..	..	396	..	..	1,563	..	..	..	..	..	2,139	..	..	 47,058
T-Cloths, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,235	..	..	..	..	..	14,235	..	..	 35,587
Twills, Grey, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,132	..	..	..	..	..	2,132	..	..	 6,396
Velvets, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	 720
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,603	..	..	..	..	..	1,603	..	..	 12,824
Amber, ...	..	..	..	..	40	01	..	..	..	..	46	00	..	..	..	..	86	10	 15,067
Almonds, ...	..	42	09	..	..	..	..	4	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	51	 1,023
Carried forward, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	 900,828

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

	In 12 British Vessels. Aggregate Tonnage 6,640.			In 5 American Vessels. Aggregate Tonnage 4,928.			In 12 Sundry Vessels. Aggregate Tonnage 3,140.			In River Steamers.			Lorchas & Native Craft.			Total.			Value.
	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Dollars.
Brought forward,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900,828
Alum,	..	..	..	..	335	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	335	70	671
Bamboo Ware,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	32	..	1	56	..	..	..	..	12	88	258
Betel Nut,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	90	..	287	04	..	380	94	1,143
Bêche de mar, Black,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	33	100
Bird's Nests, 1st quality,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	05	..	3	21	..	..	..	..	3	24	9,720
" 2d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	90	..	..	..	..	36	90	55,350
" 3d "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	03	..	..	..	..	21	03	6,309
Bones Elephants',	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	34	..	2	34	28
Brass Ware,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	00	..	13	00	..	..	..	..	122	05	6,152
" Wire,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	65	..	..	..	..	3	65	91
Canes, Malacca,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	13,000	..	..	650
Cardamoms,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	22	..	..	..	..	3	22	80
Carpets and Druggets,	..	..	..	..	2	42	..	165	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	40	7,578
Chesnuts,	..	18	75	..	18	81	..	14	85	..	..	..	..	18	13	..	70	54	247
China Ware,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	58	..	..	..	..	1	58	79
Cochineal,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	33	..	..	..	..	19	33	2,706
Copper Sheathing, Old,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503	01	..	503	01	12,386
Cotton,	..	16,425	26	..	19,717	57	..	734	35	..	5,203	10	..	1,058	73	..	43,139	08	560,808
Dates, Red,	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	522	44	..	2	68	..	..	..	..	533	22	2,133
Dye Stuff,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16	..	..	..	..	14	16	144
Earthen Ware,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	45	..	1	35	..	..	..	..	10	80	27
Eggs, Preserved,	..	..	..	..	18	90	..	5	05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	95	168
Elephants Teeth,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	18	..	..	..	..	41	18	6,177
Felt Caps,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	90	..	..	..	..	1	84	..	3	74	467
Fish, Dried,	..	..	..	..	365	01	..	657	50	..	74	45	..	551	34	..	1,648	90	16,489
Fungus,	..	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	22	..	..	42	12	500
Glass Ware,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	480
Gold Thread, Imitation,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	53	..	..	..	..	1	53	1,147
Gum, Olibanum,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	60	..	320	..	..	337	60	2,702
Hair, Goats',	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	34	..	18	43	..	..	..	..	53	77	323
" Rabbits',	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	40	..	2	91	..	..	..	..	5	31	106
Hams,	..	..	..	..	143	59	..	4	03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	62	3,248
Hides, Buffalo,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	482	44	..	..	..	..	233	40	..	715	84	4,295
" Elephant,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	36
" Rhinoceros,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	240
Horns, Buffalo,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	40	2
" Rhinoceros,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	65	..	..	..	..	24	65	4,930
India, Ink,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	19
Isinglass, Japan,	..	92	15	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	10	80	..	..	..	..	104	55	2,823
Lacquered Ware,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	55
Leather,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..	..	..	1	50	90
Lily Seeds,	..	..	..	..	1	89	..	5	02	..	..	..	..	30	72	..	37	63	602
Lucraban, Seed,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	04	30
Lang-ngan,	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	13
Mangrove Bark,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	80	451
Mats,	..	..	..	..	11	50	..	86	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	14	1,570
Meat, Dried,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	620	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	620	53	2,518
Medicines,	..	586	83	..	232	80	..	453	28	..	34	41	..	..	..	..	1,310	32	15,724
Melon Seeds,	..	..	..	..	31	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	84	191
Mother o' Pearl Shell,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	04	..	..	..	..	27	04	216
Mushrooms,	..	82	02	..	..	..	..	14	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	38	3,895
Mussels, Dried,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	78	..	14	65	..	..	..	..	211	43	1,269
Nankeen,	..	..	..	..	249	52	..	2,131	47	..	383	34	..	172	..	..	2,936	33	176,180
Nutmegs,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	160
Oiled Paper,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	88	119
Paint, Green,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	1,000
Paper,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	40	..	6	84	..	..	..	..	39	24	472
" Fans,	..	..	..	..	8	15	..	52	13	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	61	48	3,074
Pearls, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	500
Pease,	..	5,020	..	..	502	55	..	17,610	73	..	203	..	..	541	39	..	23,883	67	50,709
Pepper, Black.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	03	..	33	03	297
" Long,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	34	..	54	34	380
Persimmons, Dried,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	72	..	54	72	383
Pimento,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	50	..	28	50	342
Pith, Hats,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	05	..	..	..	..	3	05	730
Prawns,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	21	60	..	48	..	..	70	56	1,704
Putchuck,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	80	..	..	..	..	140	80	2,253
Quartz,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	225
Quills,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	03	..	..	..	..	2	03	20
Rattans,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	72	..	307	68	..	..	..	..	616	40	2,466
Rose Maloes' Oil,	..	..	..	..	1	44	..	..	..	..	11	28	..	..	..	..	12	72	2,544
Rose Water,	..	..	..	..	2	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	82	564
Saltpetre,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	538	10	..	11	40	..	549	50	5,405
Seahorse Teeth,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	81	..	..	..	..	29	81	592
Seaweed,	..	2,300	..	..	17	10	..	69	95	..	120	55	..	76	..	..	2,583	60	12,018
Shoes, Straw,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	00	809
Silk Piece Goods,	..	..	..	..	7	14	..	37	20	..	318	18	..	..	07	..	362	08	217,608
Silk, Raw,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	37	..	..	..	..	11	37	5,685
" Thrown,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	50	..	..	..	..	41	50	20,705
" Tassels,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	3	45	..	..	..	..	4	32	3,240
Sinews, Deer,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	51	338
Skins, Bear, Imitation,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	180
" Beaver,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,192	..	..	1,000
Snuff,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1,000
Soap,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	51	..	..	..	..	115	51	1,040
Sulphur,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	67	..	83	70	..	242	37	2,424
Tallow, Animal,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	..	2	30	14
Tea,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	48	..	190	59	..	..	..	..	215	07	8,033
Timber, Planks, Hardwood,	..	..	..	..	..	..	875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	875	..	..	1,750
Spars,	65	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	6,225
Tin Foil,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	34	140
Towels, Nankeen,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	08	2,045
Walnuts,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	02	..	12	02	84
Wax,	..	..	..	..	1	08	..	2	30	..	27	38	..	1	52	..	32	07	1,054
Wheat,	..	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,660	..	2,490
White Nuts,	..	19	80	..	29	10	..	26	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	18	413
Wool,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	31	..	6	95	..	..	..	..	108	26	1,516
Woods, Kranjee,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	26
" Rose,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,661	10	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	2,761	10	5,522
" Sandal,	..	3,906	68	..	31	01	..	..	..	..	178	29	..	..	..	..	4,205	08	63,090
" Sapan,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	01	163
" Yellow,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	10	..	42	10	25
Wood Ware,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	18	79
																	Total,		$ 2,250,330

a 4s. 9d. £536,593

Furnished by the Maritime Customs.

British Consulate, Canton, 31st December, 1859.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Acting Consul.*

XII.—Return *of the Export Trade at Canton, from 24th October to 31st December,* 1859.

	In 16 British Vessels. Aggregate Tonnage 7324.			In 7 American Vessels. Aggregate Tonnage 7480.			In 17 Sundry Vessels. Aggregate Tonnage 5521.			In River Steamers.			Lorchas & Native Craft.			Total.			Value.
	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Dollars.
Amber,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	33	..	..	..	..	1	33	199
Anniseed Oil,	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	3,780
Bamboo Ware,	..	53	04	..	17	38	..	37	51	..	8	47	..	..	..	..	110	40	1,746
Betelnut Husk,	..	103	98	..	22	80	..	70	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	93	600
Bone Ware,	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	1	80	..	2	32	..	..	..	..	4	87	122
Birds' Nest, 1st quality,	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	9	41	..	..	..	..	9	70	29,100
" 2d "	..	..	75	..	2	86	..	..	..	..	2	61	..	..	..	..	6	22	12,440
" 3d "	..	1	89	..	..	..	..	1	02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	91	1,746
Brass Foil,	..	4	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	63	..	..	..	..	22	82	1,369
" Ware,	..	96	05	..	38	43	..	158	71	..	304	30	..	..	..	..	597	49	44,812
Camphor,	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	132
" Baroos,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	33	990
Canes,	149,400	..	..	116,500	..	..	336,500	..	..	22,012	..	..	..	..	..	624,412	..	..	31,220
Capoor Cutchery,	..	9	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	72	49
Cardamums,	..	44	16	..	58	68	..	52	13	..	17	01	..	..	..	..	171	98	3,440
Cassia Lignea,	..	27	..	..	704	35	..	1,560	86	..	187	68	..	..	..	..	2,479	89	44,638
" Buds,	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	59	32	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	75	56	2,116
" Oil,	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	4,250
Chalk,	..	11	07	..	..	..	..	2	28	..	17	01	..	..	..	..	30	36	121
China Root,	..	..	..	..	28	50	..	200	..	..	258	52	..	..	..	..	487	02	2,435
" Ware, fine,	..	17	00	..	145	65	..	19	55	..	10	89	..	..	..	..	193	18	6,701
" " coarse,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	19	..	..	..	..	61	19	918
Cinnamon Bark,	..	10	45	..	..	..	..	12	79	..	11	97	..	..	..	..	35	21	880
Citron,	..	..	..	..	8	73	..	..	..	..	16	27	..	..	..	..	25	..	300
Clothing,	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	67	..	..	..	..	158	89	4,707
Cloves,	..	13	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	60	..	..	..	..	53	09	531
Copper Sheathing, Old,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	93	..	..	..	..	48	93	681
" and Pewter, coarse,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	18	..	..	..	..	90	18	2,885
Coral, False,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	68	285
Cornelian Beads,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	72	..	..	..	..	4	72	1,888
Cotton,	..	770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	40	..	840	40	10,085
" Twist,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	45	..	..	..	..	3	45	103
Carried forward,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215,593

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

	In 16 British Vessels. Aggregate Tonnage 7,324.			In 7 American Vessels. Aggregate Tonnage 7,580.			In 17 Sundry Vessels. Aggregate Tonnage 5,521.			In River Steamers.			Lorchas & Native Craft.			Total.			Value.
	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Pieces.	Peculs.	Cats.	Dollars.
Brought forward,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215,598
Crackers, Fireworks,	..	103	40	..	4,809	75	..	144	08	..	25	33	..	2	07	..	5,235	35	73,295
Dates, Red,	..	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	9
Dye Stuff,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	43	..	..	..	..	29	43	294
Earthen Ware,	7,700	..	..	1,700	..	..	1,200	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	10,700	..	..	428
Ebony Saw Dust,	..	23	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	70
Elephant's Teeth,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	63	..	..	..	..	25	63	3,076
Fans,	702,250	..	..	2,373,022	..	..	3,079,000	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	7,058,272	..	..	70,583
Fish, Dried,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	5	04	..	..	..	..	5	24	105
„ Lines,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	..	..	..	..	1	44	648
Galangal,	..	45	70	..	..	..	..	494	71	..	45	96	..	..	..	..	586	31	2,345
Gamboge,	..	2	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	79	56
Garlic,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	95	..	..	..	..	19	95	20
Ginseng,	..	4	27	..	..	..	..	9	91	..	4	86	..	..	..	..	19	04	4,760
Glass Beads,	..	182	57	..	..	..	..	10	53	..	32	46	..	..	..	..	225	56	3,384
„ Ware,	..	158	42	..	48	44	..	103	23	..	180	40	..	..	..	..	490	49	29,429
Glue,	..	54	00	..	..	..	..	475	10	..	58	68	..	..	..	..	587	87	5,870
Gold Thread, Imitation,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	95	..	..	..	..	17	95	3,410
Grass Cloth,	..	2	88	..	12	50	..	2	93	..	4	86	..	..	..	..	23	11	2,773
Gum, Myrrh,	..	12	64	..	6	05	..	..	..	..	14	63	..	..	..	..	33	28	399
„ Olibanum,	..	204	16	..	342	77	..	305	56	..	..	..	..	145	68	..	1,148	17	3,444
Hair, Rabbit's,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	91	..	..	..	..	2	91	44
Horns, Rhinoceros,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	29	..	..	..	..	6	29	440
India Ink,	..	2	72	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	10	16	..	..	..	..	13	63	545
Indigo,	..	400	78	..	27	30	..	202	11	..	294	16	..	..	..	..	925	41	23,770
Ink Stones,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	33	16
Iron, Nail, Rod,	..	383	30	..	..	..	..	1,213	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,597	10	5,593
„ Ware,	..	2	60	..	1	02	..	7	88	..	14	13	..	..	..	..	26	34	421
Ivory Ware,	..	1	45	..	..	..	..	2	60	..	10	94	..	..	..	..	15	05	7,525
Joss Sticks,	..	2	59	..	137	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	37	281
Kittysols, or Paper Umbrellas,	..	234	07	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	2	08	..	..	..	..	237	25	2,827
Lacquered Ware,	..	176	07	..	70	87	..	5	44	..	68	51	..	..	..	..	320	89	12,846
Lead, White,	..	..	..	..	45	90	..	47	25	..	36	72	..	..	..	..	129	87	714
„ Red,	..	..	..	..	91	80	..	37	08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	88	922
Lichees,	..	1	48	..	108	81	..	1,544	37	..	4	41	..	..	..	..	1,749	07	10,494
Liquorice,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	08	..	..	..	..	11	08	47
Lung-ngan,	..	418	40	..	212	..	..	3,867	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,497	75	26,981
Marble Slabs,	..	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	59	..	..	..	..	24	71	173
Matting,	..	2,429	98	..	8,997	81	..	831	98	..	30	77	..	..	..	..	12,290	54	86,034
Medicines,	..	227	24	..	339	72	..	225	27	..	474	44	..	..	..	..	1,293	07	15,200
Mother O' Pearl Ware,	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	..	..	..	..	1	65	25
Musk,	..	..	01	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	1	11	6,660
„ Imitation,	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	200
Nankeen,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	55	..	5	02	..	49	57	2,974
Nutmeg Husks,	..	20	16	..	3	86	..	4	76	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	45	78	366
Oil, Tea,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	1,357	20	..	..	..	..	1,389	20	12,503
Olives,	..	1	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	75	10
Olive Oil,	..	..	..	..	3	39	..	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	52	158
Paint, Green,	..	12	60	..	..	..	..	30	60	..	168	22	..	..	..	..	211	42	1,691
Paper,	..	76	36	..	76	00	..	84	87	..	75	59	..	17	..	..	329	71	3,297
„ Ware,	..	6	83	..	3	32	..	..	..	..	..	07	..	..	..	..	10	82	195
Peel, Orange,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	70	..	81	33	..	..	..	..	232	03	2,320
„ Pumelo,	..	22	86	..	13	88	..	10	08	..	3	90	..	..	..	..	50	78	609
Peppermint Oil,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	07	..	..	..	..	..	07	14
Pictures, Rice Paper,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	64	..	..	..	..	2	64	264
Prawns,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	03	..	15	88	..	..	..	..	73	91	1,478
Preserves,	..	479	35	..	1,789	77	..	1,080	58	..	657	99	..	..	..	..	4,007	69	60,115
Putchuck,	..	20	70	..	14	31	..	..	..	..	5	57	..	..	..	..	40	38	592
Rattans, Split,	..	13	10	..	..	..	..	394	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	78	1,019
Rattan Ware,	..	116	50	..	47	74	..	105	21	..	14	51	..	..	..	..	283	96	3,407
Rhubarb,	..	6	..	..	100	..	..	120	..	..	45	77	..	6	50	..	278	27	9,739
Rose Maloes,	..	2	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	95	89
Sandalwood Ware,	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	40	..	..	..	..	9	17	459
Shark's Fins, White,	..	10	51	..	3	09	..	63	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	74	2,302
„ Black,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	90	1,512
Shoes,	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	16	..	..	..	..	25	91	3,109
Silk, Raw,	..	..	..	..	52	50	..	..	..	..	607	69	..	..	..	..	660	59	250,021
„ Coarse,	..	340	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	37	..	..	70	..	348	47	31,302
„ Refuse,	..	11	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	80	..	..	..	..	25	05	4,008
„ Cocoons,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1,000
„ Floss,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	86	..	..	..	..	9	86	2,465
„ Ribbons,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	25	..	55	12	..	..	..	..	62	37	28,066
Silk Piece Good, Crape Shawls, &c.,	..	59	44	..	101	00	..	52	38	..	721	05	..	2	23	..	936	10	561,714
Silk Tassels,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	63	..	..	..	..	1	63	1,144
„ Thread,	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	1	77	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	4	22	1,088
„ and Cotton Mixtures,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	58	..	..	20	..	92	78	18,556
Silver Ware,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	87	1,740
Soy,	..	732	25	..	191	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	95	4,620
Stick Lac,	..	..	..	..	232	93	..	..	..	..	149	67	..	..	..	..	382	60	3,061
Straw Hats,	..	..	..	..	85	47	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	85	87	2,147
Sugar, Brown,	..	356	26	..	..	..	..	1,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,781	26	7,125
„ White,	..	356	36	..	..	..	..	3,187	52	..	750	..	..	..	..	..	4,293	88	30,057
„ Candy,	..	2,301	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,301	99	23,020
Tea,	..	25,008	01	..	7,760	84	..	6,037	87	..	2,341	98	..	1,882	75	..	44,021	45	1,540,751
Tin Foil,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	28	..	..	..	..	4	28	193
„ Ware,	..	7	22	..	1	80	..	..	30	..	16	54	..	..	78	..	26	75	535
Tobacco,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	73	..	128	30	..	..	..	..	225	03	2,700
Tortoise Shell Ware,	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	100
Trunks, Leather,	..	31	25	..	..	..	..	2	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	95	1,358
Turmeric,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	21	..	..	..	..	15	21	46
Umbrellas, Silk,	1,725	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	153	..	..	..	..	..	1,903	..	..	2,379
Woods, Garroe,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	30	315
„ Fragrant,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	4
„ Sandal,	..	35	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	27	529
Wood Ware,	..	150	15	..	50	60	..	181	01	..	156	72	..	2	50	..	550	88	11,018
Vermilion,	..	39	80	..	55	47	..	94	93	..	152	95	..	..	..	..	343	15	27,452
Wax,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	50	..	..	..	..	46	50	1,027
Silk, Thrown,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	75	..	..	..	..	45	75	22,875
Aniseed Star,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	1,143
Nut Galls,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	1,040
Cutch,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	90	15
Bicho de Mar, Black,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	42	126
Steel,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	..	2,268
Snuff,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	52	5,904
Tiger's Bones,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	40
																		Total,	$ 3,333,762

a 4s. 9d. £791,768

British Consulate, Canton, 31st December, 1859.

Furnished by the Maritime Customs.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Acting Consul.*

Her Majesty's Legation,
Shanghae, May 26th, 1860.

By Authority,

W. DE NORMANN,
1st Attaché.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.